The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Rumor that Austria and Russia Insist Upon an Armistice.

The City of Laon Surrendered and the Fortifications Blown Up.

Further Defensive Preparations in the Outskirts of Paris.

Large Meetings in London in Sympathy With the French Republic.

Account of the Loss of the British Ironclad Captain.

FRANCE.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—A Paris special last night says the prospects for peace are more favorable. Austria and Russia have consented to negotiate with Germany, and have begun by insisting on an armistice. The envoys of Russia and Austria are authorized in the name of all neutral powers to protect against any dismemberment of France, and if intervention secures a suspension of hostilities, an attempt will be at once made to adjust terms of peace. Bismark and Von Beust are in active negotiation, but Bismark insists, as a preliminary to all arrangements, that the three Prussian army corps shall be encamped within twenty miles of Paris, as a satisfaction to the public opinion of Germany.

There is great indignation at Paris at Earl Granville's refusal to aid in peace negotiations. This course is said to be inspired by the Queen, who approves of King William's recognition of Napoleon as Emperor, and wishes to make a Republic impossible.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The Provisional Government, though assailed by Red Republicans and Orleanists, succeeds admirably, and the conduct of the people of Paris is in the highest degree orderly and praiseworthy.

The existence of an understanding between the United States, Russia and Italy, looking to the termination of the war, is mentioned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—A London special says: It is stated here for a certainty that Napoleon will cede to Prussia enough French territory to indemnify them for the expenses of the war, and that Napoleon has stated to Bismark that had he not declared war as he did the Republican mob at Paris would have hung him.

The same correspondent states that the Parisians will not resist the Prussian troops, but will make the best terms possible.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The *Tribune's* special correspondent at Paris sent by mail the following despatch, dated Friday, which he was refused permission to telegraph thence: "Overtures have been made to Austria to obtain an armistice from Prussia, on a basis of territorial integrity. Russia is understood to have offered her good offices to the French Government, and is now taking active steps. Her assistance depends on France's acquiescence in the Russian Eastern policy. It is believed here that Bismark does not want Alsace and Lorraine, and that the English press goes beyond the wishes of the Prussian Government.

REMOVAL OF THE WAR MINISTRY.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11.—It is reported that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs will leave Paris to-morrow, to establish his department at some southern point—probably Marseilles, Tours being too much exposed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—A large French army is forming in Normandy, which will be commanded by Trochu in person, and operate on the German lines in case Paris is besieged.

The Germans are said to have lost 80,000 men in the battles round Sedan.

The Asiatic cholera prevails among the troops besieging Metz.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred the Order of St. George on Prince Louis William, Duke of Bavaria, as a mark of his admiration for gallantry displayed by Bavarian troops.

Senor Olozaga, Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has communicated to Jules Favre the formal recognition of the new government by Spain.

Belgium is expected to recognize the Republic at once.

It is officially announced that Baron Mercier, French Minister to Madrid, has been recalled.

The War office expects to have by to-morrow, including troops of the line, National Guards and Guards Mobile, three hundred thousand men, counting the forces at Lyons and elsewhere, but hastily organized and imperfectly armed.

Troops and artillery arrived yesterday from Mezieres, and are encamped on the Avenue Imperatrice. Other troops have left for the front.

It has been decided to burn the Bois de Boulogne and Forests of St. Cloud and St. Germaine as soon as the Prussians are in sight.

It is fully expected that the American Minister will be asked to help in the peace negotiations.

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

PARIS, Sept. 11—Via London.—The corps of sappers and miners, assisted by the inhabitants, are felling the forests in the departments of the Seine and Seine et Oise, and, as the Prussians approach, they will be set on fire. The gasworks in the vicinity of the city have nearly all been destroyed.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

[Special Despatch to the New York Times.]

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Three energetic despatches have gone through from Washington to Berlin, all against a continuance of the war.

AT THE FRONT.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 11—via London.—The Eastern Railway is still open to Nogent, but the Prussians are at Chateau Thierry, advancing on La Ferte-sous-Jouarre. The rolling stock of the road is withdrawn as the enemy advances, and bridges and culverts are destroyed before the track is abandoned. Prussian scouts are reported at Villers, Acron, Vermeuil, Chattillon, Montmesnil, Vailley, Surimenen, Sezanne, and Lehanny. They maintain strict discipline and commit no depredations.

General Trochu has given orders to level all woods in sight of Paris on the enemy's approach.

SURRENDER OF LAON.

The citadel of Laon was surrendered to save the city from destruction. The Prussians subsequently blew up the fortifications.

The Prussians have impressed into their service young men at Montmirale, whom they found assembled for conscription.

TOUL.

The garrison of Toul still holds out. They have made several successful sorties.

METZ.

Marshal Bazaine does not remain inactive. He is constantly sending out expeditions to harass the Prussians before Metz. The enemy has captured some guns and munitions of war on the way to Strasbourg.

SPOILS OF WAR.

A special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Sedan, September 8, says: "Over four hundred and fifty French cannon, including nearly one hundred mitrailleuses, have been parked at Sedan. Thousands of French prisoners are sent daily to Pont-a-Mousson, and thence by rail to Germany. The town of Sedan is not greatly damaged. The First Bavarian and Fourth Prussian Corps are still here."

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Prussians entered Laon yesterday. Shortly after their entrance the magazine exploded, blowing up a portion of the citadel. The Prussian staff and several hundred soldiers were killed.

The fortress of Thionville still holds out. The garrison make frequent sorties.

The defence of Metz still continues. Marshal Bazaine is well provided with provisions and ammunition.

RHEIMS, Sept. 11.—The official report of the battles of Sedan show that 400 cannon were taken. The losses of the French in killed, wounded, and prisoners was 140,000.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* says Herr Delbruck's recent mission to the King of Prussia referred to intrigues of certain German Princes.

Queen Augusta personally congratulated Mr. Bancroft, American Minister, on his attaining the fiftieth year of his doctorate.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, official organ, says the French democracy cannot save France, while the effect of its rule must be disastrous. Its ideas of solidarity are Utopian. France glories in the republic as she once gloried in the empire. Let her try the experiment, but she must beware of dragging in other nations. The *Journal* condemns the language of Victor Hugo. While the bombardment of Paris would be a crime, words like these will never promote peace.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—The government and permanent Committee of Deputies have agreed to postpone the convocation of the Cortes. No date has yet been fixed upon.

Eleven hundred men, reinforcements, leave for Cuba on Monday, in the steamer Canarias, and 1,000 more on Saturday, in the steamer Porto Rico. The steamer Santander has already sailed with 800. These are the first instalment of the 10,000 soldiers promised.

Captain General de Rodas has tendered again his resignation, and it is now under consideration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Admiral Milne makes the following report of circumstances attending the disappearance of the ironclad Captain: "I was on board the Captain on the morning of the 6th. Everything was in order. A sailing trial began in the afternoon. The breeze was moderate, and the ship carried royals. At 4 in the afternoon the breeze freshened, the Captain making from eleven to thirteen knots. It was observed the sea washed over her lee deck, her gunwale being level with the water. I left the Captain at 5 p. m., when she [illegible] Cape Finisterre. Evolutions were resumed and continued from 8 to 10 p. m., the ships being in their designated positions. A westward course was taken. At 11 p. m. the [illegible] freshened, the barometer fell, and a gale sprung up. Our sails were reefed. The Captain was close astern of the flagship, steadily and gaining on us. I noticed, at [illegible] a. m., she was six points [illegible] our beam, heeling over very much. Her light, a few minutes later, was still visible, after which a thick rain [illegible]. At dawn ten ships of the fleet were to be seen, but the Captain was missing. The squadron scattered, to search for her, when fragments of the wreck were found, but no survivors could be discovered.

Eighteen of the crew of the Captain have [illegible] Cape Comstable. They report that another boat full of people started but upset, and [illegible] was lost.

Railway officials have discontinued the sale of through passenger tickets to Paris. It is rumored that the Prussians hold the northern railway station at Creil, where several other lines of railway meet. The French mails are scanty and irregular.

It is stated that the correct number of soldiers surrendered at Sedan is 91,000.

At 8 o'clock Thursday night, M. de Lesseps, who was not recognized at the time, walked into the Marine Hotel, at Hastings, and inquired for the Prince Imperial. M. Duperre, custodian of the Prince, was summoned. After a brief conversation the gentleman left the house, but soon returned with two ladies dressed as Sisters of Charity. One of these was the Empress Eugenie. The Empress felt so strong that she was suffered to see the Prince without notice or preparation. The scene at the meeting of mother and child was indescribable. The next day the Empress was ill. Dr. Blakiston and a Surgeon were summoned to attend her. It is a remarkable coincidence that these medical gentlemen are the same who prescribed for Louis Philippe on his landing at Hastings twenty-two years ago.

[Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, Sept. 11.—London journals of to-morrow will surely be literally crowded with accounts of the popular demonstrations which took place here to-day in favor of the French Republic and against the monarch at home and abroad. These demonstrations were two in number,—one in Hyde Park and one in St. James' Hall. At the meeting in the open air in Hyde Park, Professor Beesley made a speech, vigorously denouncing the imbecility of the British Government, and charging it upon the Queen by name that she was encouraging the King of Prussia to march on Paris for the purpose of destroying the new-born republic. "What the freemen of America recognize and applaud," said Professor Beesley, "The aristocracy of England support a Queen who deserts her post." An attempt to stifle and suppress the name of the Queen was received with a tempest of hisses. When these subsided a voice in the crowd called out, "Three groans for the Prince of Wales." The response was universal and passionate. The aspect of the crowd at the time was really appalling. In the meeting in St. James Hall, which was crowded by persons of a better class than the gathering in Hyde Park, strong resolutions were adopted denouncing the inconsistency of the Prussian advance upon Paris, with the solemn proclamation of the Crown Prince in August, that Prussia made war not upon the French people, but the Emperor Napoleon. Professor Beesley spoke, saying England desired no dismemberment of France; that if the English Government were honest, it would [illegible] at once, and plainly to the King of Prussia. The English Government is hostile, both openly and secretly, to France; not because it loves Germany, but hates republicanism and fears it. To uphold the present course of Prussia is to uphold despotism in Germany as well as in France. The Government of England has not recognized the republic in France, but the day was at hand when the French Republic would be called to recognize the republic in England.

Mr. Odger read at this meeting an address from the Democrats of London to the French Republicans, which was adopted.

The feeling in this city against the government and royal family is extremely bitter, and not only among avowedly Democratic classes, but throughout the ranks of society. The impression made by the *Times* and other papers of the same standing, that the foreign policy of the government has been dictated by the personal prejudice of the Queen and interest of her family, has produced a most dangerous and general indignation.

ITALY.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Advices from Rome represent the Pope is making preparations to make the transfer of the Italian Government to Rome. It is reported that he will retire to Castle Gondolfo as soon as the Italians approach the city.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from Florence, 6th instant: "The Cabinet Council yesterday were unable to agree on the Roman question, and determined to resign. A telegram arrived, announcing a republic in France, whereupon resignation was abandoned, and the whole Cabinet resolved to occupy Rome. All plans of opposition were disconcerted by the government taking the lead, and announcing its decision to other powers."

Ricasoli has notified the Pope.

Prince Napoleon has left Florence.

The first step taken was to strengthen the army, as French hostility is anticipated if the republic is overthrown. Three new classes of troops will be called out, thus raising the army to three hundred thousand.

The foregoing intelligence, though published officially in the Florence *Opinion* of the sixth, has not been received in London by telegraph.

ROME, Sept. 11.—M. Marten arrived yesterday, and had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli. The idea is prevalent that the resistance of the Papal army is not likely to be serious. Many Cardinals and prelates of eminence advise the concluding of an arrangement with the Kingdom of Italy relative to the future status of the Pope.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11.—The time for sending in bids for the American mail service, by the proposed line of steamers between Antwerp and New York, has been extended to the 17th.

Members of the suite of the Empress and Prince Imperial sailed from Antwerp, this morning, for Harwich, England. They took with them an immense quantity of baggage.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Sept. 11.—A delegation has left this city for the headquarters of the King of Prussia, to intercede for Strasbourg.

ILLINOIS.

Census Returns—The Springfield Presbytery—Revenue Bill Proposed for Submission to the Next Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 11.—From the official returns in the United States Census Office of the Southern District of Illinois, I find the population of the counties mentioned below to be as follows: Adams, 56,416; St. Clair, 51,136; Sangamon, 46,352; McLean, 53,979; Richland, 12,819; Clinton, 16,280; Pope, 11,441; Cumberland, 12,234; Scott, 10,536; Hamilton, 13,661; Saline, 12,713; Alexander, 10,519; Williamson, 17,171; Johnson, 11,249; Morgan, 28,561; Wabash, 8,841; Hardin, 5,115; Massac, 9,575; Wayne, 19,769; Union, 16,355; Gallatin, 11,136; Pulaski, 8,136; Franklin, 12,658; Edwards, 7,536; Lawrence, 12,534.

The Presbytery of Springfield, comprising the following counties, viz: Macon, Sangamon, Morgan, Cass, Mason, Menard, and Logan, will meet in Springfield, Tuesday the 13th inst. This presbytery consists of the ministers of the different Presbyterian societies, Old and New Schools, within the counties named. The Sangamon County Sunday School Convention will be held in this city on Tuesday next.

The State Board of Equalization at its session in October, 1869, adopted the following resolution to wit:

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this board are hereby appointed a Committee on Revenue Laws, with instructions to report at the next session of this board, their report to be presented in such shape as, in their judgment, will best enable this board to take action thereon, with a view of recommending, in some tangible form, a single act, for the assessment and collection of the State and county revenue of this State, to the favorable consideration of the next General Assembly.

Under said resolution the committee has prepared a revenue bill and caused the same to be printed in bill form for convenience for examination, amendment, and use of said board, and have sent a copy of the same to all the members of the State Board of Equalization, and to each County Clerk in the State, with a request that the same be examined carefully, and any amendments or alterations that may be thought as improvements to the bill, be reported to the State Board of Equalization on, or before October 4, on which day the board holds its annual session. Any one desirous of examining this bill can be furnished a copy on application to William Stodden, the Secretary of the Board, or to the State Auditor, General Lippincott.

Rev. F. M. Gregg, Rector of St. Paul's Church, in this city, together with Hon. S. H. Treat, R. P. Johnston, and George H. Harlow, as delegates, leave here to-morrow to attend the eighteenth annual Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church, to be held in Chicago on Tuesday next.

IOWA.

Capital Commissioners—Supreme Court Decision Postponed—Political, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 10.—The Board of Capital Commissioners, after a three days session, agreed this evening to meet again on the 4th of October. They made no selection of plans. Edward Clark, architect of the Capital buildings at Washington was present as advisory architect. He will render an opinion in proof of erecting on a million and a half plan, at the next meeting of the board. An Executive committee was appointed, consisting of Commissioner Dewey, Dawson and Dudley, and authorized to let the contracts for excavation.

To-day was the time set for the Supreme Court to file its decision on the legality of the law enabling towns and townships to vote aid to railroads to the amount of five per cent on their taxable property; but owing to the absence of Judge Williams, the filing of the decision was postponed until the October term of the Court at Davenport.

The Republican campaign will open along the whole line in Iowa next Monday, fifteen or twenty of the most prominent speakers of the State taking the stump. The State Central Committee proposes to have Iowa's usual 40,000 majority cut down not one vote.

Arrangements for the State Fair.

KEOKUK, Sept. 11.—The Sixteenth State Fair opens at Keokuk, on Monday, September 19. The entries far exceed those at any previous fair. Fine cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep are arriving on every train. The increased railroad facilities insure the attendance of an immense crowd. Half the States in the Union are represented. The grounds are in admirable order, and the appointments are of the most convenient and attractive character. Most of the officers are in the city, and the indications in every direction lead to the belief that this will be the grandest exhibition ever held in the West.

MICHIGAN.

Horses Entered for the Races at Coldwater.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, [illegible]—There are now present and entered for the races, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, the largest collection of horses ever assembled in the West. [illegible] entries have already been made, among which are the [illegible] Rockey, Bay Henry, Queen [illegible] West, Clementine, W. K. Thomas, Morrissey, Matt Smith, Malby, Dan Voorhees, Lamplighter, Dictator, Magna Charta, Royal Magna, Chestnut Dick, Sonipel, Lady Lightfoot, Gay Boy, Lady Bismark, Belle, Mambrino Chief, Kitty, Blue Alice Pool, Minnie, Yankee Dan, Onward, Kitty Fisk, Billy Larkin.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Sept. 10.—Josiah Turner, editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, has sued out writs against Governor Holden, S. A. Douglas, his aid, Bergen, of the militia, and others, for false imprisonment. The writs were served to-day by the sheriff of this county.

Aquatic.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The yacht race at New York yesterday, for the Citizens' cup was won by [illegible] by others, and Sarony Sappho was won by the former in [illegible] minutes and [illegible] seconds.

MONTREAL, Sept. 10.—The Tyne Crew, to-day, pulled over the six-mile course in 41 minutes and 30 seconds, and yesterday the St. John Crew rowed the same distance in 39 minutes and 30 seconds. Betting, $100 to $80 in favor of the New Brunswickers.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The last weekly bank statement shows a loss of over $1,300,000 in legal tenders, and nearly $4,000,000 in deposits, while the loans are decreased only $117,464. The decrease in the reserve of the banks and their apparently inflated and feeble condition, together with the ease in money, probably accounts, to a large extent, for the stagnation in speculation. All the private despatches received here by business houses from Europe, since Friday night, give assurances that peace is certain within a few weeks, perhaps days. The new French government is anxious for peace, if it can be arranged on a basis that is not humiliating to the nation. The German armies are moving very slowly, while Von Beust and Granville are busy with Bismark. Everybody in commercial circles here is speculating as to the probable effect of peace on prices.

DRY GOODS.

There is reason to believe that the rise in prices of imported goods, which has been expected as a consequence of the war, will yet take place. The heavy stocks on hand in Europe, occasioned by the cessation of demand from the countries ravaged by war, have been largely shipped to this market, and have kept prices down, but it seems certain that the markets will eventually feel the effects of the disorganization of labor in Germany and France, and the interruption to commerce occasioned by the war. When the stock on hand is exhausted, there must be an interim of some length before the supply of manufactured goods can reach its former proportions. Until matters settle again into the old channel, the scarcity will grow and prices increase. There are many heavy houses acting on this theory, and laying in large stocks.

PRODUCE.

The opinion is also held, in well-informed circles, that the price of wheat must keep up, even if peace is declared. It is now too late in France and Germany to prepare the ground for the winter wheat. The withdrawal of labor from the fields in both countries by the demand for soldiers, and the action of the conscription has left agriculture in a deplorable state. The usual winter crops will not be forthcoming, and the deficit in food must be supplied by Russia and the United States. Of course the tendency of this demand must be to stiffen prices.

POLITICAL.

The nomination of Woodford for Governor by the Republicans, while it is not a very creditable one to the party, in view of the small calibre of the man, really gives the Tammany leaders great uneasiness. They believe that Woodford will poll 20,000 more votes than Greeley would. He is an active, talkative, persuasive man, who will work like a beaver in every district and get out every vote. Tammany is now satisfied that the fight will be harder than it at first anticipated.

[To the Associated Press.]

GONE TO THE WAR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Seventy young Frenchmen and quite a number of Germans, including two noblemen, sailed in yesterday's steamers to join the armies of their respective nations.

GERMAN PATRIOTIC WAR FUND.

The German patriotic war fund now amounts to over $120,000.

DUEL ON THE TAPIS.

It is reported that a duel is imminent between Generals Jordan and Quesada, in consequence of an article by the latter published in the Spanish paper of this city.

IMMIGRATION.

Immigrants last week, 5,166.

POPULATION.

The census of this city is nearly completed. It will show a population of less than 930,000.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS IN BOND.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—It is feared that the new regulations now being prepared concerning the transportation of goods to inland cities in bond will be fruitful of annoyance to shippers. It appears that the law on the subject, as construed at the Treasury Department, imposes so many new expenses upon shippers, that the old way of paying duty at the seaboard, and shipping goods free to the interior, will be found cheaper.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

A confidential friend of General Butler has communicated information to other friends here that the General is working with unflinching energy and great skill to arrange matters so as to insure his election to the Senate in place of Mr. Wilson. He states that the late report that Butler had withdrawn from the contest was started as part of the plan, and it was added that to those behind the scenes the prospect of success was regarded as very promising.

ASSESSMENTS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

An attempt is being made to create the impression that Secretary Cox has yielded the position he assumed in regard to forced assessments for political purposes. The fact is that he has maintained his stand, and obliged those who desire to make collections in the Interior Department to be content with voluntary subscriptions. From the first he has insisted that this course should be pursued both by the Congressional and State Committees.

PERSONAL.

Senator Drake is in town, and expects to leave so as to reach St. Louis next Friday.

OHIO.

Fatal Shooting Affray at Mansfield, Ohio—Richland County Agricultural Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 11.—A fatal shooting affray occurred about a mile west of this city, last night, near the residence of Harvey Hall, owner of the farm where the State trial of mowers and reapers was held in July last. It appears that Charles Hall, a son of Harvey Hall, his sister, and brother-in-law, named Aaron Townsend, and one of the hands on the farm, named McCullough, came to town in the evening to attend the circus. While in the city Hall separated himself from the party, and became intoxicated. After the circus was out, the party returned home in the wagon, leaving Hall behind, who, soon after, hired a livery team to take him home. They all arrived at home about the same time. After they alighted, Hall said to Townsend that he wanted to see him a minute, and then asked him why he left him behind. Townsend replied that he did not see him. Hall claimed that he did see him in the livery stable where the horses were kept, and left him designedly. The altercation continued for a short time, when Hall threatened to shoot Townsend, and drew a revolver. The sister, Mrs. Townsend, here stepped in between her husband and brother, but Hall thrust her aside and fired at Townsend, the ball passing through his right wrist. Townsend now picked up a stone and advanced toward Hall, and the latter recocked his revolver. At this point McCullough caught hold of Hall, begging him not to shoot, and attempting to wrest the revolver from him. In the scuffle the pistol was discharged, either by accident or design, and the ball entered the face of McCullough, just below the left eye, and is supposed to have penetrated to the brain, as Mr. McCullough fell dead almost instantly. After learning what he had done, Hall attempted to destroy his own life, but his purpose was frustrated. He soon after came to the city and gave himself up to the Sheriff, and was lodged in jail, where he now lies almost beside himself with grief and remorse. An inquest is now being held on the body of McCullough.

The deceased was a steady, hard-working young man, and had been employed on the Hall farm for about two years. His friends reside in Emmetsburgh, Maryland.

There were some trials of speed on the racing track of the Richland County Agricultural Society yesterday. A fair crowd was in attendance. The first was a trotting match between Blind Bill, owned by E. Wright, of Morrow County, and Hard Tack, entered by Sol. Finnicle, of Richland County. Blind Bill won in two straight heats. Time, 2:57 and 2:53.

The second was a running match between Brown Horse, owned by Stafford, of Haysville, and Victor Eagle, owned by Miller, of Ashland. Three quarter heats, best two in three. Brown Horse won easily.

Third, a trotting match, Bay Harry from Crawford County, White Cloud, owned by Alexander Patterson, of Richland County, and Gray Mare, owned by Stafford, of Haysville. Gray Mare won in 2:58½.

Hon. John Sherman leaves here to-morrow for a week's stumping tour in Indiana.

A Thieves' Carnival at Forest—Escape of a Prisoner.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOREST, O., Sept. 11.—For the past two weeks the citizens of this place and vicinity have been greatly annoyed by thieves. Scarcely a night passes without a robbery is committed. Last night between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock the hotel of Mr. Stevens, of this place, was entered by parties unknown, who succeeded in getting a sum of money. They effected an entrance by placing a ladder to a second-story window. During the past week nine horses have been stolen. The citizens are aroused to [illegible] Vigilance Committee, and are determined to resort to lynch law to bring the perpetrators to justice.

The Marshal of Patterson, in charge of a thief whom he was taking to Kenton, stopped here for breakfast, and while [illegible] the thief escaped. He was followed [illegible] miles, but could not be overtaken.

INDIANA.

Additional Railroad Accommodations—Pioneers' Gathering.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 11.—To-morrow, Monday, Sept. 12, the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad put the first through trains upon their line between this city and Cincinnati. The trade picked up along the route and received here from the northern roads, will, it is thought, give the road an abundance of work.

Yesterday the old settlers of this and adjoining counties had a picnic in the rink. It was well attended, among the number being some claiming a half century residence in the county.

Church Troubles at Indianapolis—Accidental Poisoning.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—Quite a sensation was created in Methodist circles to-day, by the refusal of the leading members of Strange Chapel to permit the pastor sent by the conference to occupy the pulpit. The doors to the church room were locked against him, and he preached in the basement. The congregation desired to supply their own pulpit, independent of the conference, but the conference would not permit that, inasmuch as the church refuses to contribute to the general church expenses. Mr. Walters occupied the pulpit last night, but the congregation say he shall not do so hereafter. There came near being a scene between the pastor and a leading member. The affair has created considerable excitement, but the sympathy of the public is with the pastor.

Mrs. J. M. Moon, the wife of a respectable carpenter, died to-day from the effects of an overdose of morphine, taken through mistake.

Car Works Destroyed.

READING, Pa., Sept. 11.—The car works of Messrs. William L. Bland & Co., at Pottstown, burned this morning. Loss, $80,000.

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

Crossing the Atlantic in a Cockle-shell—Arrival of the Smallest Craft City of Ragusa (Two Tons Burden) at Boston from Liverpool.

Boston (Sept. 9) Despatch to the New York Herald.

The two nautical adventurers, who set out to cross the broad Atlantic in a tiny, miniature craft of less than two tons, arrived safely at this port this evening, having been ninety-nine days from Liverpool and eighty from Queenstown. Their voyage, as may be supposed, has been attended with numerous perils, and as an instance of daring, it is probably the most remarkable ever known, even surpassing the famous voyage of the Red, White and Blue, from New York to London a few years since.

John Charles Buckley, who conceived and directed the voyage, is a middle-aged and intelligent Irishman, belonging in Dublin, and the companion who accompanied him is a middle-aged Austrian, by the name of Nicholas Primoraz—both old followers of the sea. Mr. Buckley, about six months since, was, as he terms it, "taken with a whim" that he would like to distinguish himself by sailing over here in the smallest possible craft that ever crossed the ocean. He accordingly purchased a little bark-rigged vessel, fitted her up for his purpose, christening her the City of Ragusa, and, with his companion and a favorite dog, started for America. In size the little bark seems almost too diminutive for safety even to cross the Hudson River during a moderate blow. Her length over all is only twenty feet, her breadth less than six, she draws only about two feet of water, she is a fraction less than two tons burden, and spreads between seventy and eighty yards of canvas. Everything about her is of similar Lilliputian dimensions. The cabin is almost a farce, as everything else is [illegible], but with a wise economizing of every inch of space, the two plucky mariners managed to get along, although such a thing as rendering themselves comfortable was entirely out of the question. They left Liverpool on Thursday, June 2, the occasion of their departure being made a grand gala day, and thousands and thousands gathered at the wharves to bid them good-bye and wish them a God-speed. They took on board a quantity of corned beef and other preserved meats, 500 pounds of coal, about eighty gallons of water, and a ton of ballast. They cleared for New York, but Captain Buckley changed his mind afterwards and made for this port, taking the northern course, or substantially the same one taken by the Cambria in her race with the Dauntless. Ten days was consumed in the voyage from Liverpool to Queenstown, and upon arriving at the latter port she put in four days for repairs, leaving finally on the morning of Thursday, June 16, with the cheers and prayers of thousands. There were strong westerly winds almost from the beginning of the journey to the end, and two or three heavy gales. The most severe of these, however, was on Saturday night last, when the Ragusa was off George's Banks. Numerous vessels in that vicinity were wrecked at the time, but this little fragile craft, with not a plank in her over half an inch in thickness, danced around on the mad waves the whole night long, coming out all right in the morning with only the loss of the jib. The first thirty-five days of the voyage the weather was uniformly rough, and not for a moment during this whole time did either Captain Buckley or his fellow tar enjoy the luxury of a stitch of dry clothing. The water not only poured in upon them unmercifully over the deck, but the bark commenced leaking badly, and one man had to be constantly working the little hand pumps, which they were fortunately provided with. With little or no sleep for days and nights in succession, the adventurers became exhausted and weary, and with visions of a watery grave before them, they now began to repent of their singular undertaking. A fire kindled in the stove was speedily quenched by the dashing sea, and for three weeks or more they had to subsist on raw meat and hard bread. Their best day's run, however, was under these trying circumstances, when they made 152 miles. Their slowest day's run, eleven miles; but the average speed of the entire voyage was about four knots per hour. When at length there came an interruption of a few days' fine weather, and the exhausted men were about to indulge in the rarity of a cooked meal, they discovered that their kindling wood had been washed away. In vain they tried to kindle a coal fire with the few appliances at hand, and finally they gave it up in disgust and despair. During this melancholy frame of mind their spirits brightened one day by the sight of a floating barrel, and when they picked it up it was found to contain about half a dozen gallons of tar, an article never more timely found in the hour of its greatest need. It not only served them for kindling fuel, but also was found useful for calking purposes, and the leaking craft was very soon repaired. When in the neighborhood of Cape Clear a couple of mammoth whales paid the voyagers a visit, one of them coming up alongside so unpleasantly near that Captain Buckley reached over and placed his hand on the intruder's back. They followed along some five or ten minutes, and then disappeared in the briny deep, much to the satisfaction and joy of the adventurous sailors. On the 4th of July they encountered a heavy storm; but in spite of it they commemorated the day, and, as the captain expresses himself, drank the health of General Grant and all his relatives. They spoke various vessels going and coming, but only on two occasions did they require any stores or assistance, although everything was freely placed at their disposal by the mariners who came in their way. The passing vessels supplied them with news from the outside world, and one of the Cunard steamers gave the Captain a file of the New York *Herald*, covering a period of about fifteen days, and in that journal they first learned of the war between France and Prussia, and also of the result of the international yacht race between the Cambria and Dauntless, an event which Captain Buckley seemed to take a lively interest in. The fact that the little craft was coming to Boston was not known until two or three days since, and Collector Russell then decided to go down in a government tug and escort her up the harbor. She was reported from below in the middle of the afternoon, and about 6 the Collector and a few members of the press went down to meet her. After passing the "Bug Light," a little yawl-rigged concern was dimly visible in the distance. The steamer shaped her course thither.

"What bark is that?" inquired Collector Russell.

"The City of Ragusa, sir," came the response, in a blending accent of English and Irish.

"Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!" came simultaneously from all on board the tug.

"What kind of a passage have you had?" we all asked, to which the Captain replied, "Oh! an awful dirty and ugly one."

"How is your dog?" was the next question, and the response was to the effect that his canineship shuffled off this mortal coil on the 29th of August. The progress of the Franco-Prussian war was next inquired about, and when the Captain learned the result he was not a little astonished. The offer of the tug's services to tow the fragile craft up to the city was then made and gratefully accepted, and at precisely 9 o'clock she was safely in dock at the end of Long Wharf, and Mr. Buckley and his companion put foot on land for the first time in eighty-three days, the voyage from Queenstown to Boston having occupied just that length of time, although it has been ninety-nine days since they left Liverpool. The novel wonder will remain here for a few days to undergo repairs, and then Captain Buckley will sail her around to New York. He says he is glad the journey is over, and, although he never had any serious doubts about being successful, he does not care to undertake the experiment again.

BOMANJEE BYRANJEE COLAH.

A Lunatic Fire-Worshipper on His Travels—A Stranger in a Strange Land—Alleged Misappropriation of His Loose Cash—Legal Proceedings Instituted.

From the New York Herald, Sept. 9.

A young Parsee gentleman, about 28 years of age, arrived in New York per steamship City of Brooklyn some five months ago, and took up his residence temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, registering his name as Bomanjee Byranjee Colah, Parsee merchant, Bombay. After a very brief sojourn Mr. Colah engaged apartments at the Hoffman House. His property consisted of sundry valises containing wearing apparel, &c., and ten boxes containing gold coin, which boxes were secured and sealed in the usual manner. During his stay at the Hoffman House his demeanor was that of a quiet and unobtrusive gentleman, his habits being regular and orderly. On the 8th of June he attended the representation of some Indian spectacle at Niblo's Theatre, and, during the performance, lost control of himself so far as to render necessary his removal from the house. Having been taken before Justice Dowling he was pronounced to be of unsound mind and sent to Bellevue Hospital. The counsel for the British Consul, Mr. Pierrepont Edwards, appeared on June 29 to have the case investigated, on which application a commission was issued by the Court of Common Pleas. The inquiry, however, was twice postponed by desire of the proprietors of the Hoffman House, until at last the case was heard and witnesses examined on July 14th, the jury finding a verdict that Mr. Colah was of unsound mind and unfit to look after his affairs. Upon this finding the Court appointed their own clerk, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., committee of estate, and Mr. C. Jones, clerk in the Hoffman House, committee of person.

It may be observed that the boxes of specie belonging to Mr. Colah contained, nine of them, £2,000 each, and the tenth one only £900, along with some valuable papers. It appears, however, that he had opened one of the larger boxes and removed the gold which it contained, depositing the same in a large English carpet sack, securely locked and fastened. The proprietors of the Hoffman House, Messrs. Mitchell & Reed, pending the legal proceedings above referred to, and after due notice of the action of the court had been served upon them, took the nine boxes of gold and deposited them on the 10th of June in the Stuyvesant Deposit Company's office in their own credit, removing them on the 10th of July to the wine room of their own hotel, where they were subsequently opened and their contents removed in wine baskets up stairs to the safe, the empty boxes having been consigned to the furnace.

Next day, July 11, the gold was taken into Wall street and offered for sale. Nine thousand sovereigns were purchased by Traver & Colgate, who gave their check, payable to Mitchell & Reed, for the currency value, amounting to $49,555. On the day following, namely, July 12, 7,000 sovereigns were sold by Vermilye & Co., on account of Mitchell & Reed, the currency value of which, amounting to $38,500, was deposited with Vermilye & Co., to the order of Mitchell & Reed.

On July 14, or only two days after the completion of these transactions, Mr. Jones, clerk of the Hoffman House, swore before the Commissioners that the money deposited with Vermilye & Co. was all the money belonging to the lunatic found in the Hoffman House, excepting a few loose sovereigns, which they retained to meet certain debts. Mr. Jarvis, therefore, took possession of the money at Vermilye's, leaving it there as a deposit, but transferring it to account of the committee of estate.

On Mr. Jarvis applying at the Hoffman House for any letters or papers that might throw light on the past history of the unfortunate gentleman he was assured that there were none, and that nothing had been found in the trunks but two blank memorandum books, both of which were given up. Turning over the leaves of these books there fell out a scrap of thin paper, which, upon examination, proved to be a bill of lading for £18,000 in specie and valuable papers, the whole contained in ten boxes, shipped by B. B. Colah at Liverpool, per steamship City of Brooklyn. Upon inquiry at the office of the steamship company Mr. Colah's receipt for the delivery of the said ten boxes was found, he himself having been a passenger by the same vessel.

Allegations have been set afoot to the effect that the money of the lunatic is at present really in the hands of the British Consul and Mr. Jarvis, these two acting conjointly in behalf of his estate, and also that the whole amount possessed by Mr. Colah did not exceed $10,000. These statements are at variance with fact, and find their denial in the above details.

The unfortunate Mr. Colah is a member of one of the wealthiest and most influential Parsee families in Hindostan, who has been advised of the position of affairs by the counsel, Mr. Jarvis, and also by a gentleman well known in connection with more than one of the periodicals published in this city, who, from his knowledge of the Mahratta language, &c., has been appointed by the committee of estate as lay counsel and nuncio curæ in the case, and to his persevering energy the development of affairs is mainly due. Telegrams, in reply, giving full instructions, have been received from Bombay. Proceedings have been commenced against Mitchell & Reed for their share in these proceedings, for the recovery of the money standing in their names in the United States Trust Company, as well as for the few loose sovereigns so deftly sworn to and described by their clerk, Mr. Jones, but which, in truth, amounted to £2,000; the valuable papers contained in one of the tin boxes, and damages for the loss sustained by the lunatic's estate in the sale of his gold.

Mr. Colah is at present an inmate of a private lunatic asylum at Fishkill, on the Hudson, where he is the recipient of every care and attention which the case and circumstance appear to warrant.

POLITICAL.

The Republican majority in Vermont is about 22,000.

—Mr. Pendleton will not be a candidate for Congress. He authorizes the announcement that, if the nomination be given him, he will "instantly authoritatively withdraw his name."

Charles Ready, father of Mrs. General John Morgan, is a candidate for Congress in the Murfreesboro' (Tenn.) district.

—The Republican State Central Committee of Virginia has issued a call for a State Convention, to be held on the 22d inst. Measures are being taken to secure a full representation of the Republican voters of every county and city in the State, and the probabilities are that the Convention will be one of the largest delegated bodies ever held in Richmond.

—The Democratic Congressional Convention, of the Seventeenth District, Ohio, which met at Wellsville last Monday, to nominate a candidate for Congress, adjourned without making a nomination.

—The Democrats of Peoria County, Ill., have nominated William Roundsville, John S. Lee, and J. F. Coltingham, for Representatives; George Billings for Sheriff, and Philip Eichhorn for Coroner.

—The Maine election is to be held to-day. The Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor are, respectively, Sidney Perham and Chas. W. Roberts. The nominations for Congress by both parties, are as follows:

Republicans.	Democrats.
1. John Lynch,	William P. Haines,
2. William P. Frye,	Alvah Black,
3. James G. Blaine,	E. Wilder Farley,
4. John A. Peters,	Marcellus Emery,
5. Eugene Hale,	Philander J. Carleton.

—The New York *Herald* gives the following sketch of the life of the Republican candidate for Governor of New York:

"Stewart L. Woodford, the Republican candidate for the office of Governor of the State of New York, was born in this State, and is still a young man. He was educated at Yale College, whence he graduated with honors in 1854. Soon after, he settled in this city, where he engaged in the practice of law, which profession he had previously studied. In connection with the law, he also embraced the profession of journalism, beginning at the foot of the ladder and climbing upwards. At the outbreak of the rebellion, Mr. Woodford volunteered in the Union army, serving with credit and distinction, and winning his rank of Brigadier General. He was at one time Chief of Staff to Major General Gillmore, and in this capacity participated in the campaigns on the Atlantic coast of the Southern States. After the surrender of Charleston, General Woodford commanded that post, and subsequently was transferred to Savannah, where he remained stationed for some weeks. On retiring from the military service, General Woodford returned to New York and resumed the practice of the law, in partnership with Mr. Hitch. He also entered actively into politics, as a Republican, taking part in the fall campaign of 1865, and gaining reputation as an eloquent and effective orator. In the fall of 1866, he was nominated for the office of Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket, headed by Governor Fenton. He was elected, beating Mr. Pruyn by over 13,000 majority, and running some hundreds of votes ahead of his ticket. As the presiding officer of the State Senate, General Woodford was distinguished by his courtesy and impartiality, and, at the close of his term, received the thanks of the Senators. He returned to private life, employing his time in practising law, editing a Brooklyn newspaper, and delivering lectures in various parts of the country, in which latter occupation he met with considerable success. General Woodford also took part in the Presidential campaign of 1868, as a supporter of General Grant, and delivered numerous speeches in behalf of the Republican candidates. Personally he is much esteemed by all who know him, and, as a politician, possesses the confidence of his party."

—At the recent New York Republican Convention, the following memorial was received from the Executive Committee of the Cuban League of the United States:

"The Cuban League of the United States, in whose behalf the undersigned are acting, is composed of American citizens who believe in the right of an American people to throw off a foreign and most cruel despotism, and establish for themselves a government based upon the popular consent; that the people of Cuba, in asserting this right by armed rebellion, have a just claim to the sympathy and moral support of the people of the United States, and to impartial neutrality in the exercise of the executive authority of this nation; that, while the popular sympathy has found frequent and unmistakable expression, the action of the National Executive, based upon a forced and unnatural construction of existing law, has furnished aid and comfort to the enemies of human liberty in the struggle now in progress in the Island of Cuba; that this struggle has nevertheless been maintained for two years with heroic resolution, and is still maintained by the people of Cuba, who contend almost without arms against a brutal enemy, amply supplied with the appliances of war, purchased in the ports of the United States, by the proceeds of indiscriminate robbery, confiscation, and plunder. Firmly persuaded that the great mass of the American people of all parties are in earnest sympathy with the Cuban patriots, and most truly desire the destruction on this continent of Spanish power and oppression, and as strongly believe that this end can be speedily accomplished by the Cubans themselves, if permitted to obtain at our hands that favor and assistance which has been freely afforded to their enemies, the Cuban League of the United States, through their Executive Committee, respectfully request, upon the part of the representatives of the Republican party of the State of New York, in Convention assembled, such a declaration of principles as will tend to secure from the national authority the common justice of impartial neutrality, which we owe as a simple duty to a kingdom or colony engaged in war, and which the suffering people of Cuba have the right, if not the power, to demand of us. It is the firm conviction of your memorialists that no appeal for sympathy and justice, offered in behalf of a struggling Republic, whose first act was the abolition of human slavery and the establishment of the perfect equality of the citizen before the laws, can be made in vain to the assembled representatives of the Republican party in the State of New York."

The convention adopted the following among other resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we sincerely sympathize with the people of Cuba in their struggle for liberty against a despotic government, in whose administration they have no share."

Congressional Nomination.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 10.—The delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention were chosen in a majority of the Assembly Districts to-day, and, so far as heard from, all have chosen delegates favorable to the renomination of Philetus Sawyer. In this county no opposition was manifested, and throughout the district it is probably as unanimous.

Acquitted.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 12.—At Charlottesville, to-day, R. Sayers, who was tried for killing Dr. Oliver for the seduction of his daughter, was acquitted. The presiding judge remarked, in discharging the prisoner, that the verdict, while it was a natural one, was in accord neither with the law nor the evidence.

Arrest of Supposed Assassins.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 10.—J. S. Shroud and Jas. Turner have been arrested, charged with complicity in the Dickens assassination.

The Cherokee Council passed resolutions on the [illegible], authorizing the principal Chiefs to inform the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of their willingness to receive the North Carolina Cherokees into the nation, provided they remove without expense to the nation, also no rights or benefits now claimed by them will be granted until they shall have removed West, and become identified as citizens of the nation.

—A young man, while out hunting cat fish, near Wear's Cove, in Sevier County, Tenn., one night last week, was bitten on one of his toes by a rattlesnake. There was a hole in his shoe, and the reptile took hold and held fast until the young man had taken several steps before it released its hold. He succeeded in reaching home, where, at last accounts, he was lying in a critical condition and speechless.

—At Torquay, England, a new harbor has been built at a cost of £80,000, which was paid by one person, Sir L. Palk, M. P.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER NO. 2, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this Monday evening at the Asylum, for business and work on the M. M. Degree. Visitors cordially invited to attend. By order of the H. P.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability, and economy, with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than [illegible] in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

TO RENT.

STORES AND OFFICES To Rent In the FIRE-PROOF Tribune Building.

Inquire of WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

THE WELL-KNOWN AND JUSTLY CELEBRATED "OLIVE BRANCH," A FIRST-CLASS COOKING STOVE.

For sale at retail by S. B. HAGGARD & CO., [illegible] West Lake-st.; SOKUP & BRO., [illegible] Milwaukee-av.; E. SCHLICK & BRO., [illegible] North Clark-st.; JOYCE & [illegible], [illegible] State-st.

BOAL, ANDREWS & COOK, 98 and 100 Michigan-av., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE WEST.

STOVES.

Economy in Fuel—Soft Coal Triumphant. The "DAKOTA," a Soft Coal Base-Burning, Reservoir Stove, burns soft coal screenings, costing from $3 to $5 a ton, saving the cost of a stove in a short time. Keeps fire all night. Can be kept going for months, like any base burning hard coal stove. Will run all winter without cleaning up the pipe. Gives a brighter light than any other stove. Dealers should send for circular before laying in their winter's stock of stoves.
BROWN BROTHERS, 24 and 26 Monroe-st., Chicago.
Cut this out for reference.

ORIENTAL BASE-BURNING, WARM AIR FURNACES,

For ease of management, economy of fuel, and power to heat, are unsurpassed. Registers and Hot Air Pipe made to order.
BARKER & ILLSLEY, 273 and 275 State-st.

"MORNING GLORY" HOT AIR FURNACES, For Hard Coal.

Like the "MORNING GLORY" STOVE they burn at the base, give even heat, require coal only once a day, economize heat and fuel, need but little attention, and are self-cleaning.

One Fire Lasts the Entire Season Without Rekindling.

SOLD BY H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Jr., 82 State-st.

REAL ESTATE.

KANSAS FARMS. Neosho Valley Lands.

1,300,000 Acres of the Richest Farm Lands in the World.

Situated on either side of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. For sale at from $3 to $8 per acre, in ten annual payments. For full particulars address ISAAC T. GOODNOW, Land Commissioner, Neosho Falls, Kansas, or Colonel O. B. MOORE, 145 and 147 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., Republic Life Ins. Building.

SUGAR REFINERY FOR SALE.

This is the Refinery formerly occupied by the "Belcher Sugar Refining Co." It is a heavy brick structure of eight stories, containing all the appliances of a complete and first-class Sugar Refinery, such an one as [illegible] cost over $300,000. The building could be made available for any kind of heavy manufacturing or warehouse business, and the whole premises can be purchased for $80,000. The lot is 118x80 ft. running from North Water-st. to the river, and it alone is worth $80,000.
ENOS AYRES, No. 7, 93 Clark-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Rivers-st., near Michigan-av., triangular lot, 62 feet front, at $300 per foot. Michigan-st., east of Dearborn-st., 40 feet, at $250. For sale by ENOS AYRES, No. 7, 93 Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

To such as can make monthly or frequent payments. We purchase Rents, Leases, Mortgages, Secured Paper, and just Claims in Probate.

WANTED,

For a special purpose, a $1,000 seven per cent State, County, City, or Individual Bond, having 5 to 10 years to run.
R. K. SWIFT and D. G. HAMILTON, Trustees, 126 South Clark-st., Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN

I am prepared to make loans on desirable property in large sums at 9 per cent. Five or ten years.
JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 93 Dearborn-st.

$20,000

To loan on good improved farms in Illinois, at 10 per cent, in sums of $2,000 and upwards. JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., 145 and 147 LaSalle-st.

PIANOS.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

H. M. HIGGINS HAS REMOVED TO 148 South Clark-st.,

One door north of his old store, where he is still selling these beautiful toned Pianos at prices LESS THAN COST.

WANTED.

Partner Wanted

In one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city, doing a safe business of TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY. Must be a good business man. Capital required, about FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. Address
BUSINESS PARTNER, Tribune office.

FIRE! FIRE!

Wanted, a partner in a good, profitable, and lasting business. It is a new patent fire kindling for coal or wood. When once used, it will always be used in every dwelling, store, and office in the city, its merits being so much superior to anything of the kind ever invented. Apply to H. W. King, 178 Washington-st., corner of Wells, Chicago, Ill.

10,000 OUNCES

Of old silver and silver ore wanted, for cash, within the next thirty days, for exportation, at Garden City Loan Office, corner of Clark and VanBuren-sts. Cash for old gold, gold dust, watches, precious stones, and valuables of every description. Immediate and prompt returns to country consignments. A. GOLDSMID & CO.

MEDICAL.

OAK GROVE SANITARIUM

A water-cure for females. Prof. H. P. Gatchell and Mrs. A. M. Gatchell M. D. Drawer 48, Kenosha, Wis.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

The Assessor of the Town of South Chicago hereby gives notice that he has completed the assessment of said town for the year 1870, and that the said assessment will be open for inspection, correction, and revision for ten days, from the date hereof, at Room No. 4, 164 and 166 Randolph-st., in said town. Dated September 12, 1870.
I. PFLAUM, Assessor Town of South Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

Chicago, Sept. 5, 1870.

Persons having claims against the County of Cook, are requested to present the same at the office of the County Clerk of said County, on or before Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1870.
J. G. GINDELE, County Clerk.

"Daniel Fildes'" Patent Agency.

117 Nassau-st., New York, Room 29. Patents bought and sold on commission, &c. Parties desirous of disposing of their PATENTS in the Northern or Southern States will do well to address to the above Patent Agency.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Attention, Sir Knights!

A special conclave of CHICAGO COMMANDERY, No. 19, K. T., will be held on MONDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, for work on Order of R. C. By order of the E. C.
JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS AT HALF PRICE,

Nearly new, and old school books taken in exchange. Also cash paid for every description of second-hand books. [illegible] West Madison-st., near Green.

CIGARS.

SMOKE. SMOKE. SMOKE.

H. A. D. Cigar. H. A. D. Cigar,

General Depot 63 Washington-st.

A GREAT SUCCESS!
A GREAT SUCCESS!

THE CELEBRATED H. A. D. CIGAR.

For sale everywhere. Depot 63 Washington-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., [illegible]

ALPACA.

TIGER BRAND Black Alpaca.

We keep constantly in stock a full line of this celebrated brand (for which we are sole Agents in the United States), and which are so favorably known by the entire Western Trade for their beautiful Color and finish, as well as for unequalled Fineness of Fabric.

In addition to the above, we take pleasure in offering

YORK MINSTER BLACK ALPACA,

Which we have had manufactured expressly for our trade who prefer a heavier Alpaca and more of a JET BLACK shade. They are double warp, finished on both sides, and for Width, Weight, and Fineness of Fabric have no equal.

We also offer, for the first time, the

YORK MINSTER BRILLIANTINES.

These goods are made of the finest Mohair, are Treble the Weight of the Common Pure Mohair, and are of great brilliancy, giving them the appearance of a Heavy GROS GRAIN SILK.

FIELD, LEITER & CO., State & Washington-sts.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.

DROP AND BUCK SHOT.

All sizes constantly on hand. These Shot are equal to any in the world in uniformity of size and perfection of finish. Orders FROM THE TRADE solicited.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF LEAD PIPE & SHEET LEAD, Bar & Pig Lead, RAW AND BOILED LINSEED OIL. GROUND OIL CAKE.

We guarantee our Oil strictly pure. Orders solicited FROM THE TRADE. Highest price paid for Flax Seed and Old Lead.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

THE RICHMOND M'FG. CO.

Now offer to package buyers only, new dark STRIPES and FIGURES, PINKS, and "QUAKERS," in the RICHMOND PRINTS, Of elegant design and execution, at 188 CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

RETAILERS and CONSUMERS wishing first-class Goods, should ask for "RICHMOND PRINTS."

EDUCATIONAL.

MISSES E. & B. GRANT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

2[illegible] North Dearborn-st., Chicago, will re-open Sept. 12. For circulars address THE MISSES GRANT.

West Chicago Ladies' Seminary, 15 and 17 South Sheldon-st.,

Reopens Sept. 12. Applications for boarding or day pupils can be made at the Seminary, or by addressing the Principal.
CHARLOTTE A. GREGG.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 81 and 83 Wabash-av.

The next year of this School opens on Monday, Sept. 19. The Principal will be in his room, in the Seminary, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 4 p. m. Catalogues obtained on application.

Dr. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French, and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West Fifty-first-st., New York, will commence its fourteenth year September 21, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West Fifty-first-st.

MRS. MAGNUSSON JEWETT, Teacher of English and Italian Singing.

Has recovered from her recent severe illness, and will resume her professional engagements at her rooms, 81 Washington-st., corner of Wabash-av. Reception hours from 2 to 3.

The Parker Collegiate Institute,

[illegible] Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will commence its [illegible] annual session, Sept. 14, 1870. In the Boarding Department, under the special care of Miss E. J. Smith, pupils will be afforded the most ample facilities for acquiring modern languages and music, combined with a genuine home. For circulars, address as above, to A. CRITTENDEN, or PROF. EATON.

MISS HINSDALE and MRS. KEITH WILL CONTINUE MRS. MACAULAY'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, [illegible] and [illegible] Madison-av., NEW YORK. The School will reopen Sept. 21, 1870. Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 52 West Forty-seventh-st., near Fifth-av., New York, will reopen Tuesday, September 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application at S. C. GRIGGS & CO. Mrs. Garretson will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

TROY, N. Y. Full courses of Instruction in Civil, Mining, and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, and Natural Science. Appropriate Degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

The combination of manufacturers of TABLE CUTLERY having broken down, the so-called list of prices is UTTERLY UNRELIABLE. We have now on hand and arriving A THOUSAND GROSS of new and clean goods of the Lamson & Goodnow Mfg. Company's make, and are prepared to give buyers the BOTTOM NET FIGURES. Mail orders promptly filled.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 46 Lake-st.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

A Tainted Atmosphere.

Malarious fevers are most prevalent in the fall. Heavy and unwholesome exhalations then arise from the earth, and the great disparity between the temperature of day and night predisposes the system, enfeebled by the summer heats, to epidemic disease. The secretive organs, the liver especially, are apt, at this period of the year, to become inert and sluggish, and all the bodily powers require renovation. The best, indeed the only protection against the morbid influences of the season, is a wholesome medicated stimulant. Pre-eminent among the restoratives of this class, and, indeed, foremost among remedial and preventive medicines of modern times, stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its reputation is coextensive with the Western Hemisphere; it has been a standard article for twenty years; its sales (as may be ascertained by the revenue returns) are far larger than those of any other proprietary preparation on this continent; and the testimony in its favor embraces letters of approval from the most distinguished members of all the learned professions and from well-known residents of almost every city in the Union. These are its credentials. To state what it is doing to prevent and assuage the sufferings of the human family would require more space than can be given to the subject here. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the nervous, the weak and emaciated, the desponding, the broken down, find in its renovating and regulating properties a sure and immediate means of relief. It is a pure vegetable specific, at once safe and potent, and for which the whole materia medica affords no substitute.

FOR SALE.

LEASE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

A fine office in Major Block, southeast corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts., suitable for insurance, real estate, or other similar business.
HUBBARD & JACKSON, [illegible]

Chicago Business Directory.

Name, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

Cut the List out as a Reference when visiting the city. The Houses are strictly FIRST-CLASS.

Advertising Agents.
COOK, COBURN & CO., receive advertisements for all newspapers in the U. S. Office, 87 Dearborn-st.
STEELE & HITCHCOCK, 10 Arcade-court, (Clark-st.) Receive advertisements for all papers in the U. S.
Agricultural Implement Manufacturers.
FURST & BRADLEY, 56 to 70 North Jefferson-st.
Agricultural Warehouse.
H. A. TILTON & CO., 140 Lake-st.
Apothecaries and Chemists.
BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake and 122 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 80 Clark & 169 State, cor. Madison.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 102 and 104 Clark-st.
Awnings, Tents, &c.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 and 207 So. Water-st.
Belting Manufacturers.
W. H. WHITMARSH, 188 Lake-st. (up stairs).
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 143 Lake-st.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
GOLDMAN BROS., 42 Lake-st.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 78 and 80 Wabash-av.
KIRTLAND, ORDWAY & CO., 104 Wabash-av.
LYMAN, PAGE & CO., 34 Wabash-av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale and Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., 86 Lake-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
WESTERN NEWS CO., 121 and 123 State-st.
Blank Books, Steam Printing and Stationery.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 128 and 130 Lake-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, Manufacturer, 129 Lake-st.
PORTER & FOSTER, 97 Clark-st.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 54 Clark-st.
Book Binders' Stock, &c.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 128 and 130 Lake-st.
Boys' Clothing.
JOHN H. DICKSON, [illegible] Madison-st.
Brushes.
JOHN AMES & CO., 20 State-st.
Carriages.
BRADLEY & SMITH, 195 State-st.
THOMAS H. BROWN, 41 Adams-st.
COAN & TEN BROEKE M'f'g Co., 87 and 89 Adams-st.
HENRY WILLETS, corner State and Twelfth-sts.
Chromos, Engravings, and Frames.
MARTIN O'BRIEN, 61 State-st.
Clocks, &c.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 144 Lake-st.
Clothing, &c.
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO., 88 and 90 Randolph-st.
CHARLES E. GODFREY & CO., [illegible] Dearborn-st.
H. H. HUSTED, 139 and 141 Randolph-st.
Crockery and Glassware (Wholesale).
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 40 Randolph-st.
Crockery, Glass, &c. (Wholesale and Retail).
IRA P. BOWEN & CO., 167 Wabash-av.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 46 and 48 Lake-st.
EATON & BROWN, 71 Randolph-st.
A. PICK & CO., 70 Lake-st.
Crockery, Stoneware, etc. (Wholesale).
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 21 and 23 River-st.
Coach and Saddlery Hardware.
HAYDEN & KAY, 45 and 47 Lake-st.
Coal, Hard and Soft.
B. HOLBROOK, 101 LaSalle-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 22, 24 and 26 Market-st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 32 Lake-st.
ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI, 102 Lake-st., cor. Wells-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 94 Lake-st.
Druggists' Glassware, &c. (Wholesale).
T. N. HOLDEN, 43 South Water-st.
Dry Goods (Wholesale).
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 118 and 120 State-st.
JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., 72 and 74 Wabash-av.
Dry Goods (Wholesale and Retail).
J. B. SHAY, 112, 114 and 116 Lake-st.
Fancy Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 76 and 78 Wabash-av.
Farm Tools.
ATWATER & BARSTOW, 175 Randolph-st.
Farm and Freight Wagons.
BISHOP & PRINDLE, 12, 14 and 16 South Jefferson-st.
File Manufacturers.
CHICAGO FILE WORKS, 152 South Water-st.
Fire Extinguishers.
THE BABCOCK, 122 Washington-st.
Gun Powder.
HAZARD POWDER CO., 8 State-st.
Furniture.
J. BEIERSDORF, 173 Lake-st.
H. S. CARTER & CO., 195 & 197 Lake-st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 113 and 115 State-st.
H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 187 and 189 Randolph-st.
WM. W. STRONG, 262 Randolph-st.
Groceries, Wines, &c.
JAMES H. HODGES, 64 State-st.
Glass Shades and Wax Materials.
WEST & CO., 140 Lake-st.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
EATON & ABBEY, 161 Lake-st.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 186 Lake-st.
JAMES H. FOSTER & CO., 151 Lake-st.
Hosiery, Notions, &c. (Wholesale).
IRVINE & CO., 19 Lake-st.
SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO., 40 and 42 Wabash-av.
Hardware, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 179 and 181 Randolph-st.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 84 Lake-st.
MARKEY, ALLING & CO., 81 Lake-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 53 State-st.
Hardwood Lumber.
HENRY N. HOLDEN, Market-st., corner Jackson.
Hats, Caps, Furs, and Millinery.
KEITH BROTHERS, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.
Hats, Caps, &c. (Retail).
BARRETT & HAMMOND, 124 Lake-st.
Hot Air Furnaces.
M. W. LESTER & SON, 15, 17 and 19 North State-st.
PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., 128 Lake-st.
House Furnishing Goods.
J. C. CONSTANT & CO., [illegible] State-st.
Horse Nails Manufactory.
N. W. HORSE NAIL CO., 66 West Van Buren-st.
Iron and Heavy Hardware (Wholesale).
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 80 and 84 Michigan-av.
KIRK, COLEMAN & CO., 16 and 18 Wells-st.
Leather, Findings, &c.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 20 Lake-st.
Laces, Embroideries, &c.
R. LONGMIRE, 85 State-st.
TH. & G. MENDELSON, 100 State-st.
Life Insurance.
CHARTER OAK, 1 Tribune Building.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 154 Washington-st.
MUTUAL LIFE, N. Y., 47 Clark-st.
Looking Glasses, Frames, Etc.
H. A. FOSTER, 65 Adams-st.
W. T. NOBLE & CO., 150 State-st.
Machinery, &c.
J. A. FAY & CO., 183 Lake-st.
Marble and Granite Works.
JACOB L. SCHUREMAN, corner Clark and Adams.
Mantels (Slate and Marble).
KNAPP, VOWELL & CO., 197 Dearborn-st.
Map Publishers.
RUFUS BLANCHARD, 146 Lake-st.
GEO. F. CRAM & CO., 146 Lake-st.
Organs and Melodeons.
W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 89 Washington-st.
Oils, Paints, Colors, &c.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 51 South Water-st.
LEWIS, HAM & CO., 30 and 32 Madison-st.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 12 and 14 Dearborn-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., 30 Michigan-av.
Oil Cups.
HOYT'S PATENT LUBRICATORS, 132 Lake-st.
Paper Boxes.
D. F. BARRETT & CO., 140 Lake-st.
RITCHIE & DUCK, 98 Michigan-av.
HENRY SCHULTZ, 57 State-st.
Paper Manufacturers.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 123 South Water-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 34 Washington-st.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 128 and 130 Lake-st.
LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO., 39 Madison-st.
Pianos, Music, &c.
J. BAUER & CO., 69 Washington-st.
LYON & HEALY, 150 South Clark-st.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 47 Dearborn-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st.
Picture Frames and Mouldings.
SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 164 Lake-st.
Real Estate Agents.
D. COLE & SON, 124 West Madison-st.
J. H. REES & CO., 93 Dearborn-st.
Real Estate and Loan Agents.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.
BITT, HARDIN & HITT, 10 Tribune Building.
CHARLES B. HOLMES, 164 Washington-st.
HUBBARD & JACKSON, 121 Dearborn-st.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.
WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.
SAMPSON & DREW, 3 Metropolitan Block.
SNYDER & LEE, 4 Metropolitan Block.
Registers and Ventilators.
BANGS BROTHERS, 156 State-st.
Safes, Locks, &c.
S. H. HARRIS, Manufacturer, 62 South Canal-st.
PRATT & COVERT, 66 Washington-st.
TERWILLIGER & CO., 91 Washington-st.
J. M. TERWILLIGER, 96 Washington-st.
Salt, Cement, and Stucco.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 22 S. Water-st.
Scale Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SCALE CO., 34 and 36 West Washington-st.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 227 & 229 State-st.
FORSYTH SCALE WORKS, 179 Lake-st.
School and Office Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 111 State-st.
HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 105 Madison-st.
Sewing Machines.
ÆTNA, 146 State-st.
ELLIPTIC, 121 Wabash-av.
GROVER & BAKER, 124 Washington-st.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 118 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 102 Lake-st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 133 Lake-st.
Show Cases (New Styles).
D. BARCLAY, manufacturer, 161 State-st.
Soapstone Stoves, &c.
ILLINOIS SOAPSTONE STOVE CO., 85 Monroe-st.
Stoves, Furnaces, and Ranges.
BANGS BROTHERS, 156 State-st.
BARLOW & WELLS, 158 Lake-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., 88 State-st.
PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., 128 Lake-st.
Steam Engines, &c.
AMES' ENGINES, 31 South Canal-st.
BLANDY'S ENGINES, 39 South Canal-st.
N. W. MFG. CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.
RICHARDS' ENGINES, 27 to 33 South Jefferson-st.
Stoves, Hardware, Etc.
M. H. MORRIS, 223 Lake-st.
Teas (Wholesale).
N. SHERWOOD & CO., 57 Washington-st.
Twines, Cordage, &c.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 & 207 South Water-st.
Vinegar Works.
C. G. E. PRUSSING, 340 and 342 State-st.
Watch Materials (Wholesale).
KEARNEY & SWARTCHILD, 102 Lake-st., up stairs.
Watches, Jewelry, &c. (Wholesale).
COGSWELL & CO., 141 Lake-st.
B. F. NORRIS & CO., 103 Lake-st.
STARK & ALLEN, 107 Lake-st.
Watches, Jewelry, &c. (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 159 Lake-st.
W. M. & J. E. [illegible], [illegible] State-st.
A. H. MILLER, cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.
R. J. MORSE, 102 Lake-st.
NATIONAL (ELGIN) WATCH CO., 159 & 161 Lake-st.
HOWLET & McELWAIN, 188 Lake-st.
DODSON & HAMILTON, 156 Lake-st.

FURNITURE.

THE THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Co.,

Will continue their closing out sale one week longer at 87, 89, and 91 State-st. On the 1st of October they will open their new and spacious warerooms, 77, 79, and 81 State-st., With a stock of Furniture, Bedding, Mirrors, and Drapery unsurpassed in quality, variety, and elegance of style.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG, 262 Randolph-st.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Hurlbut & Edsall, (Successors to J. H. REED & CO.) 32 LAKE STREET, Chicago, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN Pure Drugs, STANDARD CHEMICALS,

Fancy Goods, Window Glass, Soda Ash, Japonica, Pure Dye Stuffs, Glassware, Caustic Soda, Paints, Oils, &c.

OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN THE WEST. ESTABLISHED IN 1844. DEAL ONLY IN THE BEST OF GOODS. Special attention given to Manufacturers' Supplies. We are Agents for Morse's Soda Fountains. Pure Drugs! Low Prices! Quick Sales! Call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Orders by mail will be priced as low as if bought in person.

FLOUR.

FRESH GROUND WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR, From the New Crop Missouri Wheat. RETAIL TRADE A SPECIALTY.

IONIC FLOURING MILLS, Cor. Michigan & N. Dearborn-sts. J. D. COLE, Jr., Proprietor.

FANCY GOODS.

FROM FRANCE & GERMANY.

We have imported at low freights, previous to the present interruption, our Fall Stock, which will enable us to offer to the trade a large and varied assortment of PARIS, GERMAN, AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS, Comprising the Latest Novelties of the season, suited to the wants of Stationers, Druggists, Jewelers, and First-Class Notion and Fancy Goods Houses, at such prices that will more than favorably compare with any house in this line.

HENRY LEVY & BRO., 49 Maiden Lane, New York.

REMOVAL.

FIRE!

We have taken the Stores Nos. 72 and 74 Wabash-av., where our friends will find us in a few days with an entire new stock.
JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.
Sept. 5, 1870.

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

TO RECTIFIERS, Distillers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers, Brewers, Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturers.

We have prepared, and have for sale, the following internal revenue BOOKS AND BLANKS, as required under the existing internal revenue laws. They are all prepared with great care, and many improvements, suggested by experience, have been added. They are all gotten up on first-class ledger paper, and well bound.
United States Government Book, 240 coupons, 4 to page (new form 59).
United States Government Book, without coupons, 4 stubs to page (new form 58), for rectifiers who are wholesale liquor dealers.
Distillers' Purchase and Repair Book and Record of Workmen, Gov't forms 24 and 25.
Distillers' Record of Materials Used, Spirits Distilled, placed in Warehouse, and sold or removed, Gov't form 15.
Distillers' Yeasting Book, Gov't form 26.
Storekeepers' Distillery Account Book, Gov't form 100.
Storekeepers' Record at Distillery Warehouse, Gov't form 101.
Cigar Manufacturers' Record, Gov't form 72.
Leaf Tobacco Dealers' Record, Gov't form 71.
Tobacco and Snuff Manuf's' Book, including Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking, Plug, and Twist Tobacco, and Snuff, Gov't form 74.
Brewers' Record of Materials Purchased, Gov't form.
Brewers' Record of Fermented Liquors made, etc., Gov't form 104.

BLANKS.

Rectifiers' Notice to Collector that spirits have been rectified, and request to have same gauged and stamps issued, Gov't form 122½.
U. S. Gaugers' Detailed Report, form 91. H.
Entry for Deposit in Distillery Warehouse.
Entry for Withdrawal from Warehouse, tax paid.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Printers, 128 and 130 Lake-st.

OPENING.

OPENING.

A. GAYDOU, having thoroughly renovated and refitted his billiard rooms, and also added a wholesale and retail claret wine department in connection with it, will be pleased to see all his old friends and the public in general at his opening on Wednesday evening, Sept. 14. Joe Pace will have charge of the billiard department. There will be exhibition games during the evening by prominent experts.

CANNED GOODS.

ELGIN PACKING CO.'S SUGAR CORN AND TOMATOES,

We have been appointed sole agents for sale of above goods, and are prepared to fill all orders from the trade.
GRAY & BURDAN, [illegible] Washington-st., Chicago.

HORSES AND WAGONS.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF Horses, Wagons, and Harness.

On MONDAY, September 12, 1870, at 10 a. m., there will be sold, at public auction, on Market-st., between Randolph and Washington-sts., Seven Large Draft Horses, Lumber Wagons, Trucks, Harness, &c. Persons desiring such property will do well to be present.
W. H. CARTER, RICHARD COOK, Executors of Estate of John Anderson.

INSTRUCTION.

A. J. CRESWOLD

Renews his classes for the fall term on and after Monday, September 12. Scholars for piano, &c., attended at their own residences, or at his own, No. [illegible]-st., between State and Dearborn.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China. FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon on the 5th and 21st, except when these days fall on Sunday—then the day previous. Sept. 21 OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Maury, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavarly. One hundred pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicine and attendance free. [illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer JAPAN, leaving October 1, 1870. For freight and passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., New York, to F. R. BABY, Agent, or at General Western Agency, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
I. A. WARRACK, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Rates of Passage Reduced.

STEAMERS SAIL DIRECT TO LONDON From Pier No. 3 North River.

PANAMA, Wilkinson.......Sept. 23.

Rates of passage payable in currency. First cabin $75; steerage, $30; second cabin, $45. Passengers booked to Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Hamburg at reduced company rates. For freight and passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, 54 South-st., New York, or to JAS. WARRACK, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailing Semi-Weekly to and from New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. [illegible]

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S CIDER VINEGAR. [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILL, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF Boots and Shoes, NOW READY, FALL AND WINTER GOODS In Full Stock.

FACTORY & SALESROOMS 29 & 31 Lake-st. Corner Wabash-av.

PROPOSALS.

Improvement of the Illinois River.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Keokuk, Iowa, [illegible], 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at the United States Engineer's Office, No. [illegible] Main St., Peoria, Illinois, until 12 m. of THURSDAY, the [illegible] day of October, 1870, for dredging the bars, and constructing dams and rip-raps for the improvement of the Illinois River. [illegible]

Supplies for Indians.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C., August [illegible], 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until [illegible] of MONDAY, September 5, 1870, for the following named articles required for issue to Indians of the Yankton, Whetstone, Crow Creek, Cheyenne, and Grand River Agencies, in Dakota Territory, viz:

AT THE YANKTON, CROW CREEK AND CHEYENNE AGENCIES, RESPECTIVELY,

1,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of beef cattle, on the hoof.

50,000 pounds of bacon, clear sides.

AT THE WHETSTONE AGENCY.

1,400,000 pounds, gross weight, of beef cattle, on the hoof.

100,000 pounds of bacon, clear sides.

AT THE GRAND RIVER AGENCY.

[illegible] pounds, gross weight, of beef cattle, on the hoof.

[illegible] pounds of bacon, clear sides.

[illegible]
E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

NOTICE.—The time for receiving proposals under the above advertisement, is extended to the 15th inst., at 12 m.
E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 30th day of September, 1870, at [illegible] o'clock, m., for furnishing the joinery work for the United States Assay Office, now being erected at Boise City, Idaho, in accordance with the plans [illegible] and the specifications of this advertisement. [illegible]
J. G. RANKIN, Assistant Supervising Architect, Treasury Dept.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Detroit, Mich., Sept. [illegible], 1870.

Proposals for the Improvement of the Saint Mary's Falls Canal.

Sealed proposals will be received for said work, until [illegible] p. m., on Friday, the [illegible] day of September, 1870, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at this office. [illegible]
O. M. POE, Major of Engineers.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S [illegible] Address [illegible] Crosby Opera House, 63 Washington-st., Chicago.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY [illegible]

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

[illegible]

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

[illegible]

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1870.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Representative in Congress for the State at Large, General JOHN A. LOGAN.

For State Treasurer, ERASTUS N. BATES.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Commissioners of the Penitentiary, ELMER WASHBURN and CASPAR BUTZ.

MR. COLFAX'S SPEECH.

On Saturday last, Vice President Colfax delivered a very able and telling speech at South Bend, Indiana, being the first of a series which he is to make during the political campaign in that State. His presentation of the Republican administration of the national finances is clear and unanswerable. His vindication of the political measures matured and carried into effect since the close of the war, is effective and masterly. Indeed, we have seen nowhere else as complete and exhaustive a summing up of the reasons why the Republican party is entitled to the continued confidence and support of the country.

Upon the tariff question, however, we think that the Vice President did not display his usual caution. Supposing that he desired to say as little as the case would admit of, recognizing the fact that differences of opinion exist in the party, and, indeed, in both parties, it would have been easy to say that, in the practical settlement of that question, regard must be had to the fact that the industry of the country has, in a large measure, adjusted itself to the existing tariff, and that, while the platform of the Republican party of Indiana, which calls for its reduction to a revenue standard, should be carried out, nevertheless, it should not be done rudely and all at once. In this opinion, he would have found many avowed free traders to agree with him, and his position would have been logical and defensible. But he said rather more than this, and rather more than we can allow to pass unchallenged.

He assumed two things which we are not prepared to admit,—first, that a protective tariff causes the rate of wages to be higher than it would otherwise be; and, second, that manufacturers generally prosper more, and increase faster, under a protective than under a revenue tariff. As regards both these propositions, we refer the Vice President to the era beginning with the year 1846, and ending with the year 1861. During this period of sixteen years, we had what was called by the Whig party, to which Mr. Colfax belonged, a "free trade tariff." Now, the rate of wages is high or low, according to the amount of money which the laborer can save over and above his expenses. If he gets one dollar per day, and saves fifty cents, the actual rate of wages is higher than if he gets five dollars per day and saves only twenty-five cents. What are the facts? Mr. Colfax quotes with approval some extracts from the reports of Commissioner Wells. We will, therefore, cite him to page 14, in the report of the Commissioner for 1869, where he proves that the average increase in the cost of living since 1861 has been 78 per cent, while the average increase in the rate of wages has been for skilled laborers 60 per cent, and for unskilled laborers 50 per cent. That is to say, the rate of wages is not as high now as it was under the "free trade tariff" which prevailed in 1860-'61.

The reason why the cost of living has increased faster than the rate of wages, leaving the laborer relatively worse off than he was before, is obvious enough. Taxes are higher. Taxes consist of duties, imposts, and excises, internal and external. They embrace, first, what the government collects by its internal revenue officers; second, what it collects at its Custom Houses; third, what it enables private individuals and corporations to collect for what is mis-called "protection." Taken together, they are assessments upon, and subtractions from, the aggregate earnings of the people. Government itself has nothing but what it collects from the annual production of the country. Nor can it confer anything upon one class or interest without first taking it from all the rest. Call it encouragement, protection, or what you please, it means property, capital, accumulations,—that which somebody has earned. It differs in no respect from other taxes, except in the method of its collection, and the destination which it takes. If the government should collect $500,000,000 per annum from the people, and hand over a portion of it to Mr. A, as a premium for his laudable efforts at making iron; to Mr. B, as a reward for his success in making cloth; to Mr. C, as a bounty for his patriotism in boiling salt, and to Mr. D, Mr. E, and Mr. F, for their exertions in other branches of business, the effect would be the same as that of a protective tariff. Then, when it should be found, after a trial of ten years, that the net earnings of laboring men had been decreased, it would not be difficult to see that one of the causes, at least, had been *excessive taxation*. That is what is the matter now. That is the reason why the rate of wages, as compared with the cost of living, is lower to-day than it was in 1860.

Mr. Colfax selects the article of pig iron to prove that manufacturers have prospered greatly since 1861. It is true that the production of pig iron has increased very largely. Mr. Colfax is undoubtedly aware that, for several years past, the government has been stimulating the production of pig iron, not only by a prohibitory tariff, but by donating its public lands by millions of acres to railroad companies, upon the express condition that they shall use only American iron. In other words, we have been transmuting the public domain into pig iron. It would be surprising if the production of that article, under such exciting stimulants, had not largely increased. But the American people have paid for all this iron nine dollars per ton in gold more than it was worth; and every branch of manufacture to which pig iron is a raw material, has been correspondingly depressed and discouraged, as Commissioner Wells has repeatedly shown. Nor is it true that manufacturers generally have prospered more than they did during the sixteen years prior to the enactment of the Morrill tariff. Those branches which have obtained an advantage over the others in the framing of the tariff laws, such as the blanket and carpet manufacturers, may have got ahead faster, but they have done so only at the expense of others. Advantage means money, property, earnings. It does not descend to the favored individuals on moonbeams. Somebody has to produce it, and the disadvantage to him who pays it is in no case less (but may be much more) than the advantage to him to whom it is paid.

Mr. Colfax tells us that, if all this pig iron had been imported, we should have been obliged to pay for it in gold! Did we pay for our four hundred millions of imports last year in gold? No; we paid for them with our own products. Having two or three States and several Territories engaged in the production of gold and silver, we exported just as much (and no more) of those metals as it was more profitable for us to export than to retain. The "mercantile system," which Mr. Colfax seems anxious to revive, was based upon the idea that all nations should strive to get gold and silver away from each other,—a system which was put to sleep, by common consent, half a century ago, and which, we hope, our excellent Vice President will not awaken from its [illegible].

[illegible] appropriations for the [illegible] which was passed [illegible] bill for the reduction of the army was appended to it as an amendment. The number of enlisted men is required to be reduced to 30,000 and kept at that figure. The President may honorably discharge all officers applying for such discharge during the present year, with one year's extra pay and allowances. He may also retire, on their own application, and on the regular pay of the retired list, any commissioned officers who have been thirty years in the service; but the retired list shall not exceed 300. The offices of General and Lieutenant General shall cease as soon as they become vacant. No Major General shall be appointed till the whole number shall be reduced to three, after which the number shall at no time exceed three. In the same way, Brigadierships are reduced to six. Regimental Commissaries, Commissary Sergeants, and Hospital Stewards are abolished, and their duties assigned to Second Lieutenants and Corporals. The general and department commanders shall forward to the Secretary of War lists of officers whom they deem unfit for service, and the Secretary shall provide a board to muster them out after a hearing. The President may transfer officers in either arm of the service to the list of supernumeraries, and muster them out, after the present year, with one year's pay. No officer shall use an enlisted man as a servant, nor wear a uniform or badge according to his brevet rank, but only in accordance with his regular rank. Any officer absent from duty, without leave, three months, may be dropped for desertion. The pay of the General shall be $13,500; of the Lieutenant General, $11,000; Major General, $7,500; Brigadier General, $5,500; Colonel, $3,500; Lieutenant Colonel, $3,000; Major, $2,500; Captain, mounted, $2,000; unmounted, $1,800. The general effect of these provisions must be to secure a considerable saving in the annual cost of the army, at the same time improving its efficiency, and doing no injustice to the officers now in the service.

THE DEFENCES OF PARIS.

The New York *World*, whose utterances upon military issues connected with the present war have been better specimens of writing than of prophecy, declares Paris to be one of the most formidable strongholds in Europe. The desperate sieges which it withstood during the eras preceding the weapons of modern warfare, and the consolidation of France into an empire, have little weight on the question of its defensibility to-day. When the allies first marched upon Paris, in 1814, the city was defended by only 25,000 troops, of whom 12,000 were National Guards, drawn exclusively from the trading classes, and only 3,000 of these had muskets, many of the rest being armed only with pikes and scythes. Yet this paltry force held 300,000 of the finest troops in the world at bay for two days, slew and wounded a number of the enemy equal to half their own force, and then capitulated on terms induced, in part, by dissensions within, and by political as much as military considerations.

Again, in 1815, a fortnight after Waterloo, when Wellington and Blucher, with 150,000 men, lay encamped around Paris, when dissension and revolution were within, and only 50,000 Frenchmen defended the city, Wellington wrote, on the 2d of July, to Blucher, in these words:

> "It appears to me that, with the force which you and I have under our command at present, the attack on Paris is a matter of great risk. I am convinced that it cannot be made on this side with any hope of success. The army, therefore, must cross the Seine twice, and get into the Bois de Boulogne before the attack can possibly be made, and, even then, if we succeed, the loss would be very severe."

Before borrowing hope from these historical illustrations, it must be remembered that the available Prussian force for the siege of Paris will be from 500,000 to 600,000 men,—a number three or four times as great as has ever before advanced upon the city. On the other hand, it is defended by a force variously stated and described, but ranging somewhere from 80,000 to 130,000 effective, but demoralized, men. It is barely possible that the spirit of Victor Hugo's fierce address to the Germans may be realized in the defence of Paris. If so, it is more likely to intensify the agony than to affect the result.

COOK COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic party of Cook County constitute a sort of Tontine association, who meet in solemn convention once a year or so, count noses, find out how many of their number have died since the last meeting, declare their unalterable devotion and fidelity to the Democratic party, whatever changes may occur in its principles or leaders, and, having done this, adjourn till next year. It is no part of the policy of this party to consider anything that pertains to Chicago, Cook County, the State of Illinois, or the United States. All these interests being safely in the hands of Republican officials, the Democracy of Cook tacitly endorse their management of them by making no complaint against it. They expect all the national, State, county, and city offices to remain just as they are.

We have no words adequate to express our high sense of the disinterestedness of the Democracy of Cook County in thus tacitly endorsing all the good work the Republicans are doing. They say, in effect, "We approve the administrations of a Republican President, Governor, and Mayor. We now meet, not to interfere in these matters of national, State, or local welfare. Far from it. We seek not office, which, it is well known, we cannot get. We respectfully confine our strictures, as becometh a Cook County Convention, to questions of European politics. We welcome the Republic of France, and long for its triumph. We extend to the German armies our heartfelt congratulations, and rejoice to see them going in to win, and marching on. We sympathize deeply with Cuba. Our bowels yearn toward Ireland. For all other suffering and belligerent nationalities who bespeak our sympathies, we reserve a liberal supply for fresh emergencies. We endorse President Grant's foreign policy in avoiding complications in the Cuban matter, and in recognizing promptly the Republic of France. We endorse the Republican platform adopted at Springfield, in its demand for a revenue tariff. If anything wrong has been done anywhere, we are either entirely ignorant of it, or so deeply involved in it as to make it a delicate matter, and we solemnly resolve to say nothing about it." What better platform than this can the Democracy of Cook ask? It is perfect.

General Cameron, late member of the Constitutional Convention, and a good one, we are bound to say, addressed the convention in a speech, in which he was gratified to know that the time had been when they had found themselves "unable to agree with the majority of the American people (*i. e.*, with the Republicans); but they had got bravely over that, and could now agree with the majority. The *fact* that the Republican pilots had, by their skill and courage, saved the ship of state in a storm, went far to show that they had no experience whatever in calms. Now that the winds had gone down and the waves subsided, the only thing to be done being to walk into the larder, the Democrats were, in his judgment, the men for the emergency." [Great and long-continued applause.]

The surpassing treat, however,—the inimitable milk-punch of the occasion,—was the blarney of Horatio Seymour, who, like the equestrian Yankee Doodle, on a well-remembered occasion, had "come to town." Mr. Seymour informed them that he had just travelled the great distance from Utica hither, and taken in the heavy crops to the acre that were raised on the way. He was, therefore, so replete with a sense of the magnitude of the whole country, that he had, positively, no more room inside for any "mere partisan organization." Yes! it was Horatio Seymour, its last candidate for the Presidency, who thus styled the Democratic party a "mere partisan organization," something to be wholly forgotten, even by its candidates, when they attempted to think of "the country." The great statesman, it will be perceived, has exactly the conception of Democracy which we have steadily held, though he is, perhaps, less choice and more unkind in his terms. Mr. Seymour remarked that the wise men of the East had recognized in the revelations of the present census a mysterious hand-writing in fresco, like that which astonished Belshazzar. They had observed that "The sceptre was to be transferred to the Great West. The East looked to the West, therefore, to [illegible] *traditional commerce*."

This would be very graceful and flattering, if mankind had no memories. But, when we remember that the last Democratic National Convention, which nominated Seymour for President, adopted a platform demanding a policy of protection to American industry through the recondite process of internal taxation, and that Mr. Seymour accepted a nomination on that platform, and expressed his hearty concurrence in it, we wonder whence he borrowed the right to speak on behalf of free trade to the West!

But the convention of Cook appointed its sixty-four delegates, and they will go to Springfield, there again to endorse Republican measures, and sympathize with all European nations. As for influencing American politics, or electing anybody to office, they have little more expectation of it than the Second Adventists have of an early ascension.

ENDORSING REPUBLICAN POLICY.

The last of the series of resolutions adopted by the Cook County Democratic Convention declares—

> "That the national debt should be paid at the earliest practicable moment consistent with such reduction of taxation as the necessities of our people require; and to that end we insist upon the strictest economy in public affairs, the husbanding of the public resources, and rigid accountability of all public servants."

This resolution not only concurs with the views on the subject of Republicans, but corresponds exactly with the practical policy of the party. The Republican administration is paying off the national debt "as fast as is consistent with such reduction of taxation as the necessities of the people require;" and to that end every reasonable effort is being made by a Republican administration "to retrench expenditures and husband the resources of the country." The last session of Congress cut down the appropriations for the army and navy very materially, reduced the army to 30,000 men, and inaugurated measures to muster out and retire every surplus officer in the army and navy, and to abolish all sinecures in either arm of the service. Thousands of small expenses of a miscellaneous character were cut down or cut off altogether, and some millions of dollars thereby saved. By wise and careful management, the Post Office Department has been rendered nearly self-sustaining, notwithstanding the large additions and valuable improvements that have been introduced in the service. A gross abuse of half a century's duration was corrected, in requiring all unexpended balances to be "covered into the Treasury,"—that is, to be paid back into the Treasury at the end of each fiscal year. This reform will save the tax-payers several millions a year, secure strict accountability, and cure a chronic evil which, heretofore, defied remedy. Furthermore, Congress, at its last session, repealed taxes to the amount of *eighty* millions a year. The internal revenue system will, hereafter, cease to be deemed burdensome or grievous. It is now reduced to this simple schedule:

1. Tax on liquors—spirituous, vinous, and malt.
2. Tobacco, cigars, and snuff.
3. Incomes, above $2,000, 2½ per cent.
4. National Banks.
5. Gas.
6. Stamp tax.

Provision was made for discharging surplus Collectors and Assessors, and largely reducing the expense of collecting internal revenue.

We are pleased to see the Democrats of this city resolving in favor of the very policy the Republican party is pursuing. It is a satisfaction to Republicans to feel that their political opponents are constrained to endorse and bear testimony to the honesty and faithfulness of the administration of General Grant, and the course of their party in regard to the national debt, taxation, retrenchment, and reform. Testimony of this kind is the more valuable, as it comes from opponents who are searching for causes of objection to the Republican administration of public affairs.

TAXING THE BONDS.

The Cook County Democratic Convention, last Saturday, resolved that the bonds issued by the Federal Government should be subjected to Federal taxation, except where otherwise explicitly provided by law.

Who ever heard of an honest or solvent government attempting to support itself by *taxing its own debts?* When did the National Government ever do such a thing? The old Federal and Republican parties, which administered the government from the establishment of the constitution until the administration of John Quincy Adams, never dreamed of imposing taxes on the Revolution war bonds. The Democratic party was in power, with short intervals, from 1828 until 1860. Did it tax the national bonds issued on account of the second war with Great Britain or the war with Mexico? Why do the Democrats, when out of power, advocate a measure which, when in power, they dare not adopt or even propose?

No civilized government taxes its own debts; the Government of the United States has never done it; and it is too late now to inaugurate such a measure of *repudiation*—for that is what it is. A tax of one per cent on the national debt is a repudiation of one-sixth of the interest promised to be paid. A tax of three per cent is a repudiation of one-half, and a tax of six per cent would be a repudiation of the whole. Under the present Internal Revenue law, the government taxes the bonds or debts of no State, county, city, town, township, school district, corporation, or individual. It taxes nobody's debts. It requires nobody to pay internal taxes on what he owes; and it would be the very height of absurdity, as well as dishonesty, for Congress to levy a tax on what the Federal Government itself owes to its creditors. The effect of such tax would be to seriously impair the credit of the government, and forever preclude it from borrowing money at cheap rates, or making an exchange of its outstanding bonds into other bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. The proposition of the Democratic meeting is simply an advocacy of national rascality, and only the dishonest class of voters will seriously support or defend it.

A correspondent in last Saturday's issue of THE TRIBUNE advocated the construction of a canal across Michigan, in order to shorten and cheapen the water transit of produce and merchandise around the lakes. He said:

> "Looking over the map of Michigan, we find two small streams—the Kalamazoo and Raisin Rivers, with their sources near the centre of the State; one emptying into Lake Michigan, opposite Kenosha, Wis., and the other into Lake Erie, near Monroe, Mich. Without entering into a description of the details, it appears that, by digging the necessary cut-offs for straightening, and by cutting, widening, and deepening these streams, making them as one, with the same depth and width as the Chicago River at its mouth, a free highway can be opened to the East, which will give us a commanding position, and enable us to secure and hold the trade of the Northwest for all ages to come. Some will say this is wild and impossible; that there is no advantage to be gained by such a large expenditure for constructing this route—a distance of only 200 miles."

The cost of constructing such a canal 200 feet wide and 14 feet deep, the writer makes no attempt to estimate. And he seems to have overlooked two or three other serious obstacles: 1. It would require lockage of not less than 150 feet to take boats to the summit, or divide, between the heads of these small, crooked, tortuous streams. 2. For half the entire distance, the water they could supply in summer would not furnish one-tenth part of the quantity required by such a ship canal as he proposes; and, unless the upper levels for at least 100 miles could be supplied by steam-pumping machinery, no vessel could pass through the canal between June and November. 3. All sail vessels would have to be towed by horse-power or steam-tugs from one end of the canal to the other, which would be greatly more expensive, even if the canal were free of tolls, than to sail round via Mackinaw. 4. The competition of the railroads would deprive the canal of business. It would be impossible to transport produce and merchandise on this proposed water-way as cheaply as they would do it. 5. To construct a canal of the dimensions proposed would cost from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000; and who would furnish the money? Not the General Government, nor the State of Michigan, nor private capitalists. In short, the project is impracticable and chimerical.

Homesteads for Soldiers.

The law passed by Congress at its recent session, granting homestead rights to soldiers and sailors on the alternate reserved sections of railroad lands, is the 25th section of the Army Appropriation bill, approved July 15, 1870. It is as follows:

> "SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the government, and every seaman, marine, and officer, or other person, who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps or revenue marine, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the government, shall, on payment of the fee or commission to any Register or Receiver of any land office required by law, be entitled to enter one quarter section of land, not mineral, of the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the lines of any one of the railroads or other public works in the United States, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress, and to receive a patent therefor under and by virtue of the provisions of the act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and the acts amendatory thereof, and on the terms and conditions therein prescribed; and all the provisions of said acts, except as herein modified, shall extend and be applicable to entries under this act, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry this section into effect, and determine all facts necessary thereto."

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Oregon *Reporter* of the 8th says: "We learn that it was the intention to have recommenced laying iron on the Oregon & Rochelle Railroad the present week, but that the unexpected, and almost unprecedented action of the Northwestern Company has rendered it for the present impossible. About 500 tons of iron having recently arrived in Chicago for the road, and application having been made by Mr. Hinckley to the Northwestern to transport it to Rochelle, that company at once despatched a corps of laborers to the latter place, with orders to take up the switch uniting the two roads, and to completely destroy the connection. This order was executed on Saturday last. The switch-rail was removed by the workmen, and so much of the track of the Oregon & Rochelle Road as rested upon the Northwestern's grounds, the embankment was levelled down, and the fence rebuilt between the two roads."

IOWA.

Eighteen hundred tons of Indian supplies are to be stored in Sioux City before the close of navigation.

—Oronha, the Indian orator, has just started on a lecturing tour through the United States, having begun at Council Bluffs, on the 5th instant. He is said to be quite good-looking, and has a wonderful command of language.

—The population of the city of Dubuque as returned by the Deputy United States Marshal, is 18,439—1,719 *less* than the city of Davenport. So the question is settled—Davenport is the largest city in Iowa. The census of 1850 gave Dubuque 1,269, and the census of 1860, 1,228 more inhabitants than Davenport.

—Near Belle Plain, Sept. 3, William Arthur, conductor of a construction train, and Charles E. Sullivan, brakeman, were, by the giving way of a brake, thrown under the wheels of their train and instantly killed.

WISCONSIN.

Women in Waushara County are hunting prairie chickens for pastime.

—A Wisconsin clergyman failed to keep his appointment to preach in one of the churches of that city, on account of the "duplex arrival of the mail," as he wrote the committee. His wife had twins.

—The La Crosse *Leader* notices the death of Hon. D. F. Priest, United States Collector of that district. He died at his home in Sparta, on the 4th inst., aged about 49 years.

—A lady in Green Bay gave a party at her house on Tuesday, at which there were present *eighteen babies*, most of them with their mothers, and no less than sixteen baby-carriages were standing in the yard at one time. The babies ranged in age from a few weeks up to 12 or 15 months.

—A young man at Watertown was recently liberated from prison in a very sudden and unexpected manner. He had been placed there by a beautiful woman, whom he had wronged and refused to marry. While the case was pending before the courts, a kind-hearted widower with five children appeared on the scene, and, having induced the fair one to confide her happiness to him, the prison doors were unbarred and happiness prevailed all around.

—The Watertown *Republican* says: "One day last week, a cattle-dealer shipped twenty-five head of cattle from some point north of Portage, on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. On the arrival here of the car supposed to contain the cattle, judge of the surprise of the dealer to find only six of the animals in the car, leaving nineteen to be accounted for somewhere on the route. Procuring a hand-car, the cattle-dealer made search for his lost stock, and they were all found between here and Lowell Station, about ten miles from this city, all right, and none the worse for the dumping they had got. It appears that by some means the car-door became opened, and through it they escaped."

INDIANA.

A daughter of Harry Taylor, living in Johnson County, committed suicide, on Tuesday last, by hanging herself with a halter strap. She was only 15 years of age. No cause is known.

—Chris. Fleischman whipped his wife, in Terre Haute, the other day, and was fined $14. The parties have been married four times and divorced three, and still can't get along together.

—A. R. J. Baer, of Kosciusko County, is a fugitive from justice for criminal intimacy with his own daughter, a girl of 14 years of age. The fact has also come to light that he had previously been guilty of incest with another daughter.

—Elijah Shipp, an aged criminal, confined, for many years, in the Indiana State Prison, recently served out his sentence and was discharged. In less than a week he committed a burglary, and was shipped back there again. The keepers manifested some surprise at seeing him return so soon, but he quickly set all speculation at rest by declaring that he would not give up his prison associations for all the wealth of the country.

MINNESOTA.

Some mean thief at Lanesboro recently took advantage of the absence of a family at the funeral of one of its members to steal the sheets and pillows from all the beds.

—The Rochester *Post* says: "Gloomy reports from the country continue to reach us of the damage to the wheat by the late heavy rains. One man, who estimated his stock at 1,000 bushels, and had got his wheat headed and in stack just before the rain, says the whole is a total loss—the grain soaked from top to bottom of the stacks. We continue to hear of other and many similar losses."

KANSAS.

Miss Maggie Lyons, of Des Moines, Iowa, while on a recent visit to Western Kansas, formed one of a party who went for a buffalo hunt for a week, in which she had the honor of killing the first game—a huge buffalo bull. She lay in ambush for him, and as he passed her she stepped out, drew up her carbine, aimed just in front of his shoulder, pulled trigger, and he fell dead on the spot, the ball breaking his neck.

NEBRASKA.

Napoleon has at length gained a victory. It occurred in Omaha, where, in a sword contest, at a recent fair, he received 778 votes to 308 for King William.

MISSOURI.

A Missouri minister announces that he will marry a man "cheaper than any opposition firm in the State."

—In St. Louis, a little girl of five years entered a junk shop, recently, and ran against an iron railing which just reached her chin. In drawing back to extricate herself, she pulled the railing with her, and, her head striking a counter, she was pinioned between it and the railing and choked to death.

—Isaac B. Boyle, editor of the Neosho *Democrat*, was found dead in bed, at a hotel in Kansas City, on the 4th ult. A *post-mortem* examination was held by Dr. Potter, who testified before the coroner's jury that in his opinion Mr. Boyles came to his death by means of the combined effects of intoxicating liquors and an overdose of morphine; and a verdict was rendered accordingly. Mr. B. formerly lived in Peoria, Ill.

OHIO.

N. C. Hills, for seven years a letter-carrier in Cleveland, has been dismissed for wearing a linen coat instead of his uniform coat during two of the hottest days last summer. Every business man on his route has signed a petition for his reinstatement.

—On the 15th ult., a girl named Lane, 3 years old, living near Toledo, swallowed a large butter bean. She suffered no inconvenience from it until the 29th, when it almost completely stopped her breathing. Mr. Lane hastened to the city and secured the services of Dr. E. G. Bradley. When they reached the child she was nearly dead. An incision was made in the windpipe, but, not succeeding, further operations were delayed until a tube could be had from the city, the Doctor in the meantime keeping the orifice open as the only way for her to breathe. At the end of two hours the tube arrived, but in the meantime the bean had fallen to the lower end of the wind-pipe, where it almost completely closed the tubes of both lungs, leaving but the slightest hope of relief. Another opening, below the first, was now made in the wind-pipe, through which an instrument was inserted and the bean removed. The little one is rapidly recovering.

PERSONAL.

Among the bequests of the late John Nesmith, of Lowell, Mass., is one leaving $130,000 to that city for the benefit of the poor.

—Charles Binghardt, of Louisville, Ky., was so much affected last week by the news of his brother's death, at Gravelotte, during the recent battle between the French and German forces, that he ran to the river and held his head under until he was drowned.

—The Crown Princess of Prussia has come to the assistance of the wives and families of those who are now obliged to serve in the army. Not content with providing remunerative employment for those who reside in Potsdam, she has given orders that twenty families shall be furnished four times a week with good soup and meat from the kitchen of her farm at Bornstedt. For those who have lately become mothers a special diet is furnished from the kitchen of the new palace. The Princess satisfies herself by personal inspection that her orders are properly carried out.

—A man named Young, who is one hundred and two years old, gave a banquet to his relatives a few days since, at Hocobye(?) Village. He was surrounded by four generations, and was the happiest person present. The Fourth of July has been celebrated by him for many years in a right royal manner at the village hotel, where he rehearses his oft-told tale of the Revolutionary war, to the admiration of a few select friends. He has lived upon his own farm for seventy-two years.

—The Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., late President of Dartmouth College, died on Friday last. He was born at Berwick, Me., in 1792. He graduated at Bowdoin in 1809; addressed himself to the study of theology, and went through his course at Andover. In May, 1816, he was ordained. His labors have been comparatively unimportant out of the duties of his Presidentship; but he has published several essays on theology and ethics. He wrote two letters to the ministers of the Gospel of all denominations on slavery, in which he defended slavery as scriptural. He edited his son's sermons.

—A Latin epigram—an acrostic, too—written in 1814, against Napoleon I., is now applied to Napoleon III. We give the original and reproduce the acrostic in the translation:

Nihil eram,	Naught I was once,
Augustus factus sum.	And was made Augustus.
Populorum carnifex,	People's butcher, I
Orbem turbavi.	Overturned the world.
Libertatem suppressi,	Liberty was laid low by me.
Ecclesiam destruxi.	Even so the Church.
Omnia fui,	Once I was all in all,
Nihil ero.	Now I shall be naught.

—The President has accepted the resignation of Lieutenant Gustave Von Blucher, of the Ninth United States Infantry, a grand-nephew of Marshal Blucher, of Waterloo fame, and it is understood he will go to Germany to accept a commission in the Prussian infantry.

—The Troy *Times* says John Morrissey has purchased a lot of 300 feet front opposite the Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga Springs, on which he intends to erect a large hotel. Morrissey also offered [illegible] for the Congress Spring grounds, and the owners have the matter under advisement. He will erect an addition to his club house this winter, involving an outlay of $40,000.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Adulteration of Wine and Vinegar—Cider Vinegar Making—Saving Corn Husks—Seeding to Grass—Iroquois County Fair—The Flax Crop—Industrial Education—Young Ladies to be Admitted to the Industrial University—National Live Stock Journal.

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 10.

Two years since I purchased of a druggist two empty wine casks, from which he had sold wine for medicinal and communion purposes. Into these was put cider, for the purpose of making vinegar. The vinegar became very sharp and biting, but with a peculiar, unpleasant, acrid taste, and colored as with logwood. It was wholly unfit for use, and both casks were emptied of their contents on the ground and the casks thrown aside. If these are pure wine casks, I hope to keep clear of the drugged ones. The law should interpose to protect people from such infamous adulteration. Let us have pure native or pure foreign wine, or severely punish every person who has in hand any of these drugged liquors. The temperance society say, "Don't buy and use any sort of liquor." But until that end can be reached, the only remedy is to punish the guilty adulterator of our food. I am told that two parties at least who have attempted to make cider vinegar from apples failed in the attempt, and have stated that it cannot be made a success. Both of these parties became tired of waiting the slow process of making vinegar, and were told that a small percentage of acid would accomplish the result; but the result was an inferior vinegar, not even as salable as that made by the factories. Hence their disgust. Wooden-hooped casks were used in the making, and the leakage by these was also an important item in the loss account. I have letters of inquiry from several orchardists in regard to this matter, and will repeat, that to make

CIDER VINEGAR,

iron-bound casks should be used. I now put my cider in an out-door shed, having a board roof, and find that the most advisable for summer, as it is now changing rapidly to vinegar. By the 1st of December, it will be quite good, when it may be returned to the cellar until March, when a few weeks in the open shed will put it all right for market. The farmer who resorts to acids to hurry up his vinegar deserves to fail. Making it sour does not change the cider to vinegar, and it is then simply a vinegar wash, ready for the vinegar factory. It must first go through the alcoholic fermentation, and then by the addition of oxygen became acetic acid. In order to make this it must be kept at a temperature between 70 and 80 degrees. I do not think the small orchardists will make any great impression on the vinegar market, but that the vinegar factories will make their vinegar from cider and wine, for the reason that these make a better article and are also cheap, or at least will be. I have sold some thousands of gallons of cider vinegar and have had no difficulty in selling at good prices, the local demand using up the supply. The dealers demand it faster than it is made. For these reasons no orchardist should feel disappointed if he cannot make good cider vinegar in less time than one year. If he has good iron-bound casks, well painted, they will hold the liquid safely. When ready for market, it must be drawn off and put into clean casks, otherwise the sediment will make the whole riley. Then, again, the old vinegar cask is of value for refilling with cider. Every good housekeeper knows how to make vinegar, and if orchardists will consult their wives on this subject, they will be less likely to fail. In this county the waste apples are being worked up, and cider vinegar will be in almost ample supply for the local consumption this season. Other counties can do the same and find it to their profit. The stores retail at forty cents, while they pay the farmer thirty. Second-hand iron-bound whiskey casks are good for this purpose. I have taken wooden-hooped whiskey casks, stripped of the old hoops, and replaced them with iron, and found that they answered a good purpose. Vinegar, after being made, can be shipped in wood-hooped casks.

SAVING CORN HUSKS.

J. M. C., Kingston, Wis.: In cribbing the corn with the husks on, it must be done when the husks are dry, and must also be in a crib secure from driving rain or snow. A crib that stands up well from the ground, with a slat bottom for ventilation, with tight roof and sides, is just the thing; or if one has a loft over the barn floor. In this condition the husks will keep bright, which is essential to their sale, and can be husked out at odd times during the summer. Just before the new crop comes in, run these husks through a common threshing machine, and they will be ready for sale. This is the most economical way to prepare husks for market that I have seen. It will be seen that by this mode they are one year old before selling. About one hundred pounds of husks to the acre is an average yield. The husking can be done during the winter, and the husks stored for the summer. If run through a thresher they must be quite dry. There are machines for stripping the husks, but in this case the husks are purchased by the parties, prepared, baled and shipped to market. The farmer who is near one of these husk factories can sell them in the rough, but otherwise he must resort to the threshing machine.

SEEDING TO GRASS.

L. R., Niles, Mich.: It is becoming pretty well settled that nothing is gained in seeding down with a crop of the small grains, unless the crop is to be pastured with the grass. In that case, rye sown in the fall and seeded in March, to clover or timothy, or both, is often desirable. Seeding the stubble is also a popular method; but, in a very dry season like this, it will not give satisfaction, and we must wait for the usual spring rains, which, on the whole, is the most reliable time. I have seen good stands of grass sown among corn after the second working, cutting up the corn in September, and pasturing, or turn stock in the lot to feed down both grass and corn.

IROQUOIS COUNTY FAIR,

or rather the fair at Watseka, is in session this week. There are two fairs in this county of the same name, and the Auditor refuses to pay either the $100 State funds, until the question of priority is settled. I suppose the one at Onargo will prove to be the oldest organization, and win the money. In that case the other will be obliged to assume a new name. Both of these fair associations are in good hands, and from their peculiar locations, do not, or rather need not, come in collision with each other.

The show was fine and the attendance good from the country, but the town people appear to take little interest in it; nor will they until it it can be reached by sidewalk. It is located a mile from the business centre, and few ladies like to tramp through the dust, as at present, or through the mud, as it was last season; and the transportation is inadequate at such a time. Then, again, during fair week every business man is busy, and has no time to take his wife, children, or sweethearts to the fair; and, if it cannot be reached by sidewalk, those parties will, most of them, remain at home. The managers of this association now see this point, and will no doubt purchase grounds near the junction of the two railroads that pass directly through the town. In all of our towns we have plenty of unoccupied land for this purpose, that could be made available, and as a resort on all public occasions, when outside exercise is required.

The Champaign County Fair is also in session, and that location is even worse, being about two miles from the depot. It costs twenty-five cents each way, if you ride in an improvised hack, and no others are at hand, and this, with the gate fees, is two much for most town people; and the attendance is mainly from the county, where the people have their own teams.

The soil about Watseka is quite sandy, well adapted to the growth of the small fruits, and as it is only eighty miles directly south of Chicago, it will no doubt in the course of three or four years be better known in the small fruits market of Chicago. Apples do well; but no attention has been given to this fruit; and what little of it reaches the market is so bruised in the gathering and hauling to market, that it has little value. I sampled nearly every cask of cider on the grounds, and rotten apples, musty straw and untidy making were one or all apparent in every instance. No wonder that such cider only commands a dull sale at fifteen to twenty cents a gallon. Apples sell out of the wagons at twenty-five to fifty cents. Even at those rates the dealers do not like to touch them, as they decay so quickly on their hands. The fruit had been good, but it was spoiled in the handling.

THE FLAX CROP

is very good, some 2,000 acres having been sown in this part of the county. The yield is from eight to ten bushels to the acre, and, in some rare instances, as high as fifteen bushels. It commands $1.80 a bushel. The lint is to be worked up by a Chicago company; but the price of the straw has not, as yet, been fixed upon.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The committee appointed at the Bloomington convention have issued the following:

To the Friends of Industrial Education:

The following card has been issued, which is certainly a reasonable hint, and to which we earnestly invite the attention of the farmers of the State. The following is the announcement:

At the convention of those interested in the subject of industrial education in this State, held at Bloomington, in March last, the following resolution, among others, was passed:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, in compliance with the invitation of the Regent of the Industrial University, to examine into the management of the same, and make such a report as circumstances shall seem to justify, to a future meeting to be called by said committee.

Having been appointed as the committee here mentioned, we call upon the citizens interested to meet at Decatur, Ill., on Thursday of the week of the State Fair—four and place of meeting to be made known there—to listen to our report upon, and to further discuss matters pertaining to industrial education in our State. Let us have a full meeting and calmly discuss this great interest.

LEWIS ELLSWORTH, Ch'n.
JOHN DAVIS,
W. C. STACY,
JUDSON HALE,
F. WEBB,
Committee.

It is to be hoped that the people will dispassionately discuss this subject, in order to present some tangible plan to the Legislature for their action. The discussion of this subject in THE TRIBUNE has attracted the attention of the people to the very plain mismanagement of the institution, and the Regent and Trustees are beginning to heed these warnings, and are making efforts to put themselves more in direct sympathy with the popular demand. I learn that Dr. Gregory and many of the Trustees intend to meet the people on that occasion. Sectarian bigotry and scholastic ignorance has had too much to do with the people's schools, and it is beginning to be pretty well understood that the people will no longer tolerate this kind of nonsense. I look forward with hope that the dark side is passing away, and that the sons and daughters of calloused hands and sunburned brows shall receive that special education that will be of value to them in the battle of life. Let us sit down and reason together, and see if we cannot make some progress, at least to get out of that system that takes the sons of toil from their industries, and turns them over to overfilled professions. We have too many lawyers, too many doctors, in short, too many graduates of colleges seeking easy and fashionable places, but at last to sink into obscurity.

Young ladies are to be admitted to the Industrial University at the September term, commencing on Wednesday next. Thus one great wrong is to be righted, and I am pleased to state that that wonderful Chair of Professor of Agriculture is not to be filled this term, and probably never. Agriculture must be taught like all other branches of education by specialties. Chemistry, natural philosophy, botany, hygiene, veterinary, fruit-growing, all are required to make up the fund of knowledge that the farmer needs, and each of these, and these only, can be properly taught in a special way. What we need is teachers who are capable of teaching these branches of learning in such a manner as to be useful to the industrial classes.

In the meantime, let those who wish to enter the professions seek the old colleges that have all the requisite machinery for this purpose. What we want is better farmers and better mechanics, not office-seekers, book peddlers, quacks, shysters, or ready-made ministers. People are beginning to inquire of candidates, "are they capable, are they honest," and not mere [illegible] on the body politic. The newspapers are rapidly educating the people, and they begin to think for themselves.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

The first number of this new candidate for public favor is at hand. John P. Reynolds, the popular Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, is the editor, and it is published by the Stock Journal Company, Shepherd Building, Chicago, at $3 per annum.

The work is a credit to Chicago enterprise, and, under the editorial management of Mr. Reynolds, with his extensive corps of correspondents, cannot fail of being of great value to the stock interest of the State. RURAL.

WYOMING.

The Geological Survey of the Territory.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH PASS CITY, W. T., Sept. 4.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Thinking a few items in regard to the survey of this Territory under Dr. F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist, may be of interest to your readers, I send you the following:

Leaving Cheyenne, we proceeded northward along the east flank of the Black Hills, to Fort Fetterman, which is situated on the North Platte, about one hundred miles north of Fort Laramie. Keeping near the base of these mountains, side trips were made to the gorges and canons which cut into them, in order to study more carefully the geology of this section. Laramie Peak was also visited, and sketches and photographs of the remarkable scenery around it taken.

Iron ore was found in abundance along this part of our route, and some steps are now being taken looking to its development.

Although a company of cavalry is stationed on Chugwater, to guard the military trains, yet we saw no Indians.

Having reached Fetterman in safety, we remained in that vicinity a few days, enjoying the hospitalities extended to us by the officers stationed there, and then started westward on our journey toward South Pass. Contrary to our expectations, we failed in our effort to procure a military escort over this part of our route, which was considered very dangerous on account of the Indians supposed to be roving along the Sweetwater country. But, not deterred from his undertaking by the alarming reports, Dr. Hayden determined to proceed with his party, and risk the consequences.

Providence favored us, and two days ago we reached here in safety, having come through without seeing an Indian, and without any accident.

Following the North Platte along the old emigrant road, by way of Fort Casper,—now abandoned,—we crossed, near the ruins of old Platte bridge, to the north side of the river, where, for a short distance, we were on the Sioux Reservation. Halting one day in the vicinity of Red Buttes,—which are mentioned by Fremont and Stansbury,—we then passed across the country, striking Sweetwater at that celebrated granite mound known as Independence Rock. Here a halt of another day was made, in order to examine and take sketches and photographs of the singular granite hills which here rise from the plain, as islands from the sea. Near our next camp on the Sweetwater arose a circular ridge, crowned with three peaks, to which the party, in honor of the leader of the expedition, gave the name, Hayden's Peaks.

Dr. Hayden has made a thorough examination of the geology of the section passed over, not only taking notes on the ground, but causing sketches and photographs to be taken of the interesting and important points,—thus illustrating, more thoroughly and vividly than could otherwise be done, the peculiar features of the Rocky Mountain region. In addition to this, he has caused full notes to be taken in regard to the agricultural capacities of the Territory, which will show that the prospect in this respect is more flattering than has hitherto been supposed by those who have only caught a glimpse of the country from the cars as they swept across the southern boundary.

The report of this survey will be the most important ever made of this section of the West, not only in bringing before the public the mineral and agricultural resources of the Territory, but (to the scientific world) in uniting the connecting link between his surveys of the North Missouri country and Colorado and New Mexico, thus completing the exploration of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. And the western line of survey from Fort Fetterman, by way of South Pass, to Fort Bridger, and back through North Park, will not only pass over a rich mining region, but will form an important cross link between the Atlantic and Pacific slopes.

After the mines which are opened in this vicinity have been visited and examined, we expect to move on to Bridger.

SHOSHONE INDIANS.

Yesterday, Washakie's band of Shoshones, or Snakes, moved down from the mountain to the neighborhood of Atlantic City. They are the finest looking Indians I have seen, and, if they could be induced to adopt civilized life, would make good citizens, as they appear to possess a considerable degree of intelligence.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

There is considerable excitement here over the election of a delegate. The opposing candidates are here, pleading their claims for the suffrages of the citizens and citizenesses of this district. C.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Siege of Metz.

From the New York Tribune, Sept. 10.

There is no appeal more truly touching than that of Ignorance begging to be enlightened. We cannot find it in our hearts to resist that which the *Commercial Advertiser* yesterday addressed to us in these piteous terms:

> "If the *Tribune* would telegraph to one of its correspondents in France to give by cable a description of the siege of Metz, describing where Bazaine's troops really are, and how the Prussian troops are posted, it would gratify a widespread curiosity. Never were people more in the dark about any military operations than we are concerning those going on at this stronghold. Are the French confined wholly within the walls, or have they considerable range outside? Are they being besieged or simply corraled? Have they communications with Paris, or are all communications severed? How large a force have the Germans about Metz, and what are they about? An answer to these interrogations would gratify a general curiosity."

It requires no correspondence sent all the way from Metz to explain the situation which is such a mystery to our neighbor. Metz has not been invested. Bazaine has never been confined to the walls of the fortress since the day he was driven back from Gravelotte. When the Prussians found they had beaten the Frenchmen back and prevented their flight, they contented themselves with guarding all avenues of escape and sat down to wait events elsewhere. Bazaine has been free to roam by various roads from five to seven miles. On August 31 he moved out northeast, about six miles from Metz, and in an effort to break through the lines of that sturdy German, Manteuffel, fought two severe and bloody engagements at Noisseville and Retonfay, of which the *Commercial's* strategist doubtless never heard. Bazaine would find himself opposed in the same manner if he attempted to escape by any other road. General Steinmetz' headquarters are at Malancourt, seven miles north of Metz, and those of Prince Frederick Charles still further away at St. Michel. Bazaine himself, in a despatch of Aug. 24, thus answers the question about his communications: "The means of transmitting despatches which I employ are attended with serious risk. Most frequently I employ civilians in whom I have every confidence, but they are liable to be taken prisoners by the Prussian scouts." To conclude our replies, the Germans have a force of fully 210,000 men around Metz, and they are "about" to capture the place.

A Thousand Years Ago.

From the New York World, Sept. 10.

It is certainly one of the greatest curiosities in history that exactly one thousand years ago, in the year of our Lord 870, the people of France and Germany fought under their Kings upon the same soil, that of Lorraine, for very nearly the same reasons, and with the same result. This happened as follows: The empire of Charlemagne, and that of his son who succeeded him, Ludwig I., called the Pious, was divided by his three sons, the grandsons of Charlemagne, in 843, at the congress of Verdun, between themselves in such a manner that Lothaire received, besides the title of Emperor, Italy and what was then called Middle Franconia, a strip of land running from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, and there joining Upper Italy, a broad strip of land containing modern Holland, Belgium, the Lorraine, the Alsace, and [illegible] part of Southern France lying between the Rhone and Saone and the Alps on the east. Ludwig received Eastern Franconia, which was from that time called Germania, or Germany, and from which he, as Germany's first King, was called Ludwig the German.

Carl, who was called the Bald, from his bald head, received Western Franconia, from that time called Francia, or France. Lothaire died in 855, and again subdivided his empire between his three sons. To the oldest, Ludwig, he gave Italy, and the crown and title of Emperor; to the second, Lothaire, the northern part of his dominion, comprising a part of modern Holland, Belgium, and the province called up to this day Lorraine or Lotharingen, the Alsace, and all the land extending down to the Saone. To the youngest, Carl, he gave all the land south of the Saone to the Mediterranean, under the title of Kingdom of Provence.

In 869 Lothaire died without heirs, after he had previously become possessed also of his brother Carl's kingdom of Provence, and it was then that Carl the Bald, King of France, stepped forward to take sole possession of his nephew's kingdom, comprising all the eastern part of modern France, and extending from the Meuse to the Rhine, and from the Rhone to the Alps, and from the North Sea way down to the Mediterranean. He was completely successful, for his nephew Ludwig, the Emperor in Italy, and his brother Ludwig, the King of Germany, had both their hands too full to claim their share of the rich inheritance.

But a year later, in 870, just one thousand years ago, suddenly a large and well-appointed German army crossed the Rhine, broke into France, and defeated Carl the Bald and his armies at once, and so completely that he was compelled to sign a treaty of peace in the same year (870), by which he ceded to his brother Ludwig, the German, all the eastern part of those lands which he had appropriated from his nephew, and comprising the modern provinces of Alsace, Eastern Lorraine, and the territories around the cities of Trier, or Treves, Cologne, Mastricht, and Utrecht, down to the mouth of the river Rhine.

The first grand fight for the Rhine provinces on the part of France, and the Alsace and Lorraine on the part of Germany, which is, after all, if not the sole cause, certainly one of the principal causes of the present war of 1870, took place consequently just one thousand years ago, in 870, and with the same result.

French Mismanagement—De Failly Starving his Troops—Discipline Entirely Destroyed—The Army Supplied With Maps of Africa.

Chalons-sur-Marne (Aug. 20) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

I have met here the officers of the Forty-ninth Infantry, who have just arrived here from Bitche, where they were with DeFailly. They have given me several astonishing proofs of the more than foolish conduct of that General, and also of the incredible incapacity of French Generals, who were thought for a long time by the world to be the most learned Captains of Europe. The day of the battle of Reichshoffen, they say M. DeFailly would have been in plenty of time to reach the scene of the action. The cannon was distinctly heard, but he kept, every three or four miles, making halts of an hour or more; and when they retreated they marched for twenty-four hours without lying down. They had no food, and they arrived here, marching every day, and sometimes in the night, without the corps having any distribution made to them the whole time. The officers say they do not know how the men lived, for they only had what they begged at the doors of villagers. As to the officers, they only had what they could get from the men. The number of stragglers was incredible, and they say some regiments were even 300, 400, and even 500 men short, who are still in their villages through which they have passed. They have remained eating and drinking with the peasantry, who have been heard to say they had rather have Prussians than such guests as these; for those soldiers who have remained behind in that way are the scum of their respective regiments. Discipline is entirely destroyed in that corps. The officer who was telling me this was nearly stabbed by one of his own regiment, whom he was punishing for firing off his rifle in the midst of a village, alarming the whole column, which is a very serious thing. As for the ignorance of the staff, on a night march the General had to ask his way at the junction of two high roads in France, from a peasant. There was not a map or a field-glass among the whole staff, and on one occasion they had to send to a small railway station to borrow one, where they obtained one which concerned only race horses. They have since sent to Paris for some at the War Office, whence by a mistake they have received maps of Africa, which will not be very useful for the department of the Meuse. Besides which the details which I gather are not without interest, being received from actors in the things they relate, and some of those details may not be generally known. For instance, the French papers keep on saying the French army is perfectly provisioned, and so it is at Chalons; but all the regiments that have been employed and moving have but one story to tell, viz., that they have been starved. It is enough to see their faces, to guess what they have gone through; they are gaunt and thin; as for the color of their faces, the sun alone could not give it. They have slept night after night in fields flooded with water; they have lived upon crusts of bread or potatoes, which they stole in the fields; their beards are grown; in short, they don't look like men.

THE LOST BRITISH IRONCLAD.

Her Dimensions and Armament—The Fatal Defects.

From the New York Times, Sept. 10.

One of the most powerfully armed ships of the British Navy has just gone down with all her complement of 500 men. Apart from any other explanation, we are ent led to suppose that the Captain has sunk off Finisterre because of certain defects in her construction, which competent judges pronounced fatal—defects which have lately formed the subject of an acrimonious newspaper controversy between her builders, Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, and the Chief Constructor of the British Navy, E. J. Reed. Captain Coles, the designer of this and of the other British warships constructed on the turret principle, has gone down along with the latest and most unfortunate evidence of his skill.

The history of the Captain is briefly this: In April, 1866, "the admiralty decided to give Captain Coles the opportunity of reducing to practice his own view of what a sea-going turret cruiser should be." The conditions under which she was to be designed and built were these:

> "That provisions should be made for the efficient protection of the vital parts of the ship from heavy shot;
>
> "For the health and comfort of a crew sufficient in number, not only to work the guns, but to work the ship with ease, and to keep her in the order required for an efficient ship-of-war.
>
> "That she should have sufficient speed, and that she should possess the sea-going qualities of a good cruiser."

The result was a vessel, regarding which, her builders furnish the following figures:

Tonnage	4,272
Displacement, tons	7,650
Area of midship section, feet	1,185
Nominal horse-power	900
Indicated horse-power	5,980
Speed, knots	14,[illegible]

She was fully plated, her armor being, on the important parts, eight inches thick.

She carried in her turrets four 25-ton guns, capable of throwing 600-pound shot. For bow and stern fire she carried single 7-inch guns forward and aft. She was heavily masted, in addition to her great engine power and her pair of screws, and it was claimed that while on her trial cruise she could tack "under sail on a circle round a supposed antagonist" as handily as one of the old style of wooden frigates. The same observer described her mode of attack as follows:

> "She covers her battery of guns and clears her enemy's decks at the same time by the continuous fire from the breech-loaders of her small-arm men, who are snugly sheltered behind the hammock breastworks surrounding the upper deck above the turrets and in the tops. In every part of this treble-sided arrangement of men in the turrets, men on the upper deck as sail-trimmers, and men on the upper deck and in the tops as small-arm men, there is no confusion."

Yet, with all the favorable reports of friendly critics, the Captain was pronounced a failure by the chief practical authority of the British Navy. The most conclusive facts against her were, that she had been made 800 to 900 tons too heavy, and that thus she floated two feet deeper than was intended. Messrs. Laird did not attempt to deny the miscalculation of weight—gross as it may appear to any one conversant with naval architecture—but attempted to shield themselves under the actual results she had achieved in point of speed and manœuvring. They adduced the testimony of an Admiral to the following effect:

> "The Captain is a most formidable ship, and could, I believe, by her superior armament, destroy all the broadside ships of this squadron in detail. * * * She is very easy in a seaway, and can use her guns in any sea in which an action is likely to be fought. * * * She can be cleared for action in five minutes. * * * The arrangements for battle are very good. * * * There is much comfort and accommodation on board; officers and ship's company are well berthed."

Mr. Reed brings the report of another Admiral in rebuttal, and, in view of the Captain's actual fate, it reads very much like a prophecy.

> "The weak point in the Captain seems to be the absence of direct fore and aft fire, particularly ahead. A vessel armed as the Captain cannot advance end in line abreast with others, and fire shot in advance without danger of collision. The lowness of freeboard exposes her to plunging fire through the decks, at the base of the turrets, from ahead, astern, diagonally, and abeam. The machinery of the turrets is thus, in my opinion, endangered. The masting is much overdone beyond the strength of her complement, men, and interferes very much with her steaming head to wind. The spare spars are preparations for a bonfire; studding sails and their gear a great encumbrance and unnecessary. The wreck of such large masts falling might be fatal, by stopping the turrets or masking their fire. The mizzen-mast is a standing menace to the two screws, and should, at once, be removed. On a wind, under sail only, the ship can do little or nothing to windward. The hurricane deck and boats seem to me in much danger of destruction by fire in action."

Such has been the ominous controversy that has been waged over the ill-fated Captain, and it is to be feared that her loss will more than justify the severest reflections that have been cast upon her designer and builders. That every soul on board seems to have perished with her, is a melancholy commentary on the construction of such floating engines of havoc and slaughter that prove as fatal to their inmates as to the objects of their attack. During the war we had more than one instance of how certain death was to the crew of a sunk monitor, and with all her preposterous combination of the cruiser with the monitor, the Captain could scarcely fail to be equally infallible in the drowning of the men under her armor-plated decks. We have supped so full of horrors during the last few weeks that 500 men seems but a slender tale of slaughter; but a peaceful tragedy like this has in it something more terrible than the ravages of actual war. And more especially is this so when we read accusations against her builders, penned a fortnight ago: "The ship's capabilities are impaired by this miscalculation; her stability is compromised, and her runs brought so near the water that it was found desirable, the first time she went down the channel, to turn her turrets in a particular position, in order to enable the gunners to load without being deluged by the sea."

—Mrs. M. E. H. Mitchell, of Natchez, Miss., has been tried and found guilty of the murder of her husband, J. J. Mitchell.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

SEAT OF WAR.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10.—At the present pace, the army of the Prussian Crown Prince and the Bavarians should be in their designated positions around Paris on Wednesday next. From those points they will slowly close in upon the French fortifications. The Prussian force was at Compiegne this forenoon.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Prussian advance was reported at Soissons, on the Aisne, last night. It is said the Prussians hold Epernay and Chateau Thierry. Four thousand Prussians passed Vitry-le-Francais yesterday.

BAVARIA ASKING ADMISSION TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Bavarian Government is negotiating for admission into the North German Confederation.

Stragglers from the armies are still pillaging on the Belgian frontier.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

STRASBOURG, Sept. 8, via LONDON, Sept. 10.—The siege of Strasbourg continues with great vigor, and the Prussians are making the greatest efforts to secure its reduction. Four thousand Baden troops are working, day and night, in the third line of the trenches, quite near the city, and under constant fire from the defences. Over two thousand citizens have been killed. The scream of shells can be heard five miles. The beautiful cathedral is partly destroyed. There are over five hundred cannon bearing upon the citadel, and 40,000 Baden troops are ready to enter as soon as the walls are broken. Over 20,000 refugees are within the walls, suffering all the terrors of bombardment. The fortifications are slowly tumbling. The Germans captured have their heads cut off and stuck on poles. Hundreds of Germans expelled have been killed between the fires of the two parties. The city is in flames in twenty different places, and the rabble are pillaging the houses and making destruction of everything they can lay hold of. There are daily thunderstorms, and the Rhine has risen, driving the inhabitants from cellars. The people are fighting for places in sewers to escape destruction from the shells poured by hundreds into the streets. Six hundred citizens were buried by falling buildings. Every night the horizon is starred for miles, like mimic sunset, with a blaze of Baden batteries. Horse-flesh is the only meat to be obtained, and the inhabitants are on the verge of starvation. Awful scenes are witnessed. Many citizens are killed in bed, and the Commander shoots at once all who talk of surrender. The mob are rioting nightly, and demanding surrender. The city has not fired a gun since the 6th. It is under fire from three sides. The [illegible] which furnished the city with water are destroyed, thereby adding to the sufferings of the people. It is known that 200,000 chassepots are stored in Strasbourg. Immediate surrender is predicted. There are only 7,000 regular troops now in the city.

THE MARCH ON PARIS.

SEDAN, Sept. 9.—There are now marching on Paris five corps d'armee. The corps of the Crown Prince and the Bavarian corps left Rejour at 5 o'clock. The corps are all ordered to take their respective positions 10 leagues from Paris by the 14th instant.

SPOILS OF THE VICTORY AT SEDAN.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The following despatch, dated at the Prussian headquarters at Rheims last night, is received to-day: "More than 25,000 French prisoners were captured in front of Sedan before the capitulation. By the capitulation 83,000 prisoners fell into our hands. Of these 14,000 are wounded. Four hundred field pieces, including 70 mitrailleuses and 150 siege guns; 10,000 horses, and an immense amount of war material were surrendered."

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

NANCY, Sept. 9, via London, Sept. 10.—Bazaine, in a recent sally, inflicted heavy losses upon the Saxon Landwehr at Pont-a-Mousson.

The Prussians around Strasbourg have captured a quantity of munitions intended for the garrison.

FRANCE.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE ON PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 10—4:15 p. m.—Prussian scouts have appeared at Montmirail and other places. Two corps of 100,000 each are advancing in that neighborhood. The telegraph to Soissons has been cut.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A special despatch to the *World*, dated Paris, 9, says:

"There is much alarm among the holders of property in Paris as to possible disorders in case of a siege. The attitude of the lower classes is thought to be very threatening. Nevertheless the preparations of General Trochu for a siege go on with the most unremitting activity. Enormous supplies of ammunition have been received and distributed to the various fortresses within the past week. The forts at St. Denis, Romainville and Aube Villiers are thoroughly equipped, and it is said the fortifications of the capital are entirely ready for a three months' defence.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

"We have no accurate information as to the position of the German advance. Reports are hourly brought in, but most of them are based on the appearance of mere scouting parties, foragers or cavalry scouts along the line of the great railways. There is an authentic reason for believing that the enemy in force have not even reached Rheims up to this time. Still the impression here is, even among the soldiers, that the Prussians will be in sight of Paris by Sunday morning next.

PEACE TALK.

"I am enabled to inform you, by authority, that in an interview held yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, M. Jules Favre assured Lord Lyons that the Republic did not inherit the war of the Empire; that the Provisional Government would very gladly conclude peace as soon as possible on any terms not absolutely dangerous or dishonorable to France. Favre asked His Lordship if the English Cabinet would interfere and suggest terms of peace to be offered by Prussia, such as he could be assured that France would accept. Lord Lyons replied that though England would be delighted to help to bring the war to an end, he had no authority to say that she would undertake to suggest terms of peace to either of the combatants. Favre then said it would be impossible for France to make any such suggestion, and the interview was brought to a close.

FRENCH UNANIMITY.

"There is but one sentiment apparently reigning throughout the provinces of France. From all quarters the cry of war comes up, and throughout France the people are organizing for a protracted and national conflict."

WHAT FRANCE IS WILLING TO CONCEDE.

The *World's* London correspondent telegraphs: "It is the impression here in high official circles that France will accept any terms short of the dismemberment of her territory, in refusing which she is supported by Russia. It is believed the republican government will consent to pay a large indemnity, to dismantle the frontier fortresses and largely to reduce the standing army. More than this, I am assured in the highest quarters, will not for a moment be conceded. If Prussia should insist on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, or even Metz and Strasbourg, the war will assume a new and most terrible character. The general feeling in London is that Germany has a military right to demand the expenses of the war, with reasonable guarantees for her future security, but that she has no right to attempt to degrade and humiliate France. It is quite certain that if she attempts to do this she will be met by one of the most formidable European coalitions ever formed, and that no man can predict the issue of the conflict."

THE REPUBLIC AND THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—A deputation of nearly five hundred persons went in a body to thank the American Minister for the prompt recognition of the republic by the United States. The American Minister thanked the populace for their cordial applause, and said America was most anxious for the success of republican institutions in France and throughout Europe.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

It is certain that the Ministers of Finance, War, and Foreign Affairs will go to Tours at once. Gambetta, the Minister of the Interior, will remain here, but will send a delegate to Tours. It is believed even that, if the communications are cut, matters have been so arranged that the authorities will manage to correspond between Tours and Paris. The Diplomatic Corps will go to Tours to-day.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Last evening a number of fine houses in the environs of the city were destroyed by fire by order of the authorities.

THE CROWN JEWELS.

The Secretary General of the Bank of France says the crown jewels are not there. The Government authorities took care to have them deposited in a safe place outside of the city. The jewelers here have ceased displaying their valuable goods in show windows. The greater part of such have been sent to a place of safety.

GUNBOATS.

Some formidable gunboats are arriving here from Toulon. They are iron-clad, draw but little water, and are heavily armed. They are to be used in the Seine, by order of the military authorities.

PREPARATIONS IN PARIS.

A tramway is being constructed around the city, inside of the fortifications, to facilitate the removal of stores, etc.

CAVALRY.

Large numbers of cavalry have reached Versailles from Sedan. A short rest is only needed when they will be enabled to resume active service. They will be detained to watch the environs.

MOB VIOLENCE FEARED.

It is feared that the mob contemplate an attack on the office of the *Marseillaise*. The *Figaro* newspaper has also been threatened.

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC.

The *Figaro* says the republic of France has been officially recognized by Italy and Spain.

THE ADVANCING PRUSSIANS.

The heavy rains of the last few days have retarded the Prussians between Rethel and Rheims. It is only with much difficulty that their artillery can be moved over the heavy roads. At several places near Paris trees have been cut down so as to impede the progress of the enemy. The Garde Mobile have attacked the Prussians at several points, killing, wounding, and capturing numbers of them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Light draught French gunboats are descending the Rhine.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes accounts of excesses committed by the [illegible] Republicans at Toulouse and Lyons.

All railroad tunnels in the Department of the Seine et Marne are blown up by order of the military authorities. The bridges are also destroyed.

The journals announce the seizure here of 30,000 needle-guns, to be distributed to the soldiers forthwith.

The Bank of France has been removed to Toulouse.

It is announced that the Prussians were at La Ferte Sous Jouaire last night.

The *Gaulois* says, "After to-morrow, the supply of gas will be cut off from the city, as we must avoid the dangers of explosions by the enemy's shells."

The citizens seem determined to avoid disorders. All persons endeavoring to excite the populace will be arrested at once.

It is announced that a large quantity of Remington rifles have lately arrived here, from England.

At the railway depot a great number of Chassepots were piled in wagons. They had apparently been forgotten there weeks ago. Good use will be made of them now.

Some journals having reported that Pierre Bonaparte wept when he met the ex-Emperor, the former writes a letter denying the story, and adding that both his friends and enemies know he has more manly habits.

The citizens of Paris, who have gone away, are to be taxed in proportion to the rents paid for lodging the Garde Mobile when these citizens return. They will be called on for payment from this date.

It is noticed that the protestations against violences recently made by the Ultramontane journals had the best effect on the minds of the people, who were thus made aware that revolution does not mean anarchy.

Advices from Havre say that the crowd of strangers there is so great that the hotels are [illegible]. The [illegible] are insufficient to carry passengers. Trains arrive at Havre from Paris hours behind time, so heavily laden are they. The scenes at the depot here are very affecting. Great crowds gather at the time appointed for the departure of trains. Trains are in all cases overcrowded, and many people are necessarily left behind. Many [illegible] leaving the city to volunteer as the [illegible] are changed, as it is not supposed the [illegible] horses will be retained.

The journals approve the project for the convocation that assembles immediately, as it will deprive the Prussians of any chance to make claim for indemnity, there being no regular government.

The forests of Clamart and Meudon are being destroyed by order of the government.

It is just announced that the publication of the *Marseillaise* is suspended. All the editors have abandoned the concern, and journals of [illegible] and Lyons demand great measures of defence be adopted, as they fear they may be attacked.

At Lyons, earthworks have been thrown up, and it is proposed to cut the bridges.

The Paris press complains bitterly of the compassionate tone of the London journals. Two Generals, Pelle and [illegible], who refused to sign the capitulation at Sedan, escaped through the Prussian lines. The latter has just been appointed commander at St. Denis.

A proclamation issued, to-day, by the Mayor of Paris, requests people to prepare their houses so as to extinguish fires quickly. Also, that persons charged with the sanitary care of the city may have easy access to dwellings.

The *Moniteur* announces that the bombardment of Schlestadt had begun.

Emile Girardin announces that he will publish a new journal outside of Paris.

Most of the Paris journals now publish articles without the signatures of the writers.

Lord Lyons left Paris yesterday.

Mr. Washburne leaves with the government in a day or two.

There is every indication now that Paris will make a terrible resistance, though many still believe the contrary.

General Trochu declares that if the Prussians take the city the cost to them will be immense.

Barricades are being prepared in the streets, and, if the forts are taken and the ramparts carried by assault, the fighting in the streets will be desperate.

Jules Favre, to-day, declared his grounds for stating that Austria would immediately aid France, if Prussia insists upon dismemberment.

Water was let into the ditches of the ramparts yesterday.

Last night there were rumors of the breaking out of a disturbance. Two battalions of National Guards were held in readiness for action at the Hotel De Ville.

REPORT THAT BAZAINE HAS ESCAPED FROM METZ.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—There is considerable excitement in the city this evening on the receipt of favorable news. The report in circulation is that Bazaine has succeeded in cutting his way out of Metz through the Prussian army, and is now marching toward Paris. The report had a very decided effect at Bourse, and rentes advanced to 58 francs.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The Prussians are advancing on the city very leisurely. The French force evacuated Chauny as the Prussians appeared before the town, destroying the railroad as they went out.

HORRIBLE TREACHERY.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Afternoon papers report the following: The Prussians demanded the surrender of Laon. The French commandant opened the gates, and the Prussian officers and soldiers entered. When they were well inside the French commandant fired a mine, blowing up the citadel and killing and wounding a great number of the enemy.

KING WILLIAM AND THE REPUBLIC.

[Cable Despatch to the New York Herald.]

PARIS, Sept. 10.—An excited crowd was called together in front of the Hotel de Ville to-day by the publication of a statement that King William had determined not to treat with the republic, and, in response to repeated calls, was addressed by Jules Favre. He said no such definite announcement had been officially received. If, however, such action was taken, all France will fly to arms for National existence, and what is now a conflict will grow into a war for extermination. Not a Prussian shall return home to tell of this last outrage. Favre was tremendously applauded. Gambetta, in a few elegant remarks, declared the unalterable intention of France to fight to the last. In a few days we will have all allies, not in sympathy alone, but in men and arms. The King of Prussia will do well to look to the safety of his own throne. The God of Liberty and Freedom is on our side, and no hand under Heaven can destroy our young Republic. Various other speakers followed, and the temper of the people indicates they are prepared to make any sacrifice in defence of Paris.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

CALL FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A letter dated Paris, 9th, evening, says the night session of the government lasted until six in the morning. A proposition was offered to call a Constitutional Convention, so as to impart formal authority to the Government. Ministers divided on question, 5 voting for the convention and 5 against. According to French parliamentary law, a tie vote decides the question in the affirmative. The members opposed to the convention were Simon, Gambetta, Pelletan, Ferry, and Rochefort. It is believed the Ministry will control the elections in its own favor. Having the army machinery in their hands, it will be impossible to obtain a fair election.

The Democratic Socialists meet nightly, and are endeavoring to organize. They are forming a committee in Paris, and throughout the country. Their object is to obtain power enough to carry out their extreme views. The effect of those meetings is already manifest by the indications of a determination of the Ministry to place iron restrictions upon liberty of opinion. The secret police are tracking these meetings, and some parties who attend them have been warned, under pretence of political intrigues, that they are [illegible] to impair the national defence.

PRUSSIA.

PEACE CONDITIONS.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The peace conditions, as printed in the *Gazette de France*, are grossly exaggerated. Prussia demands no 5,000,000,000 as indemnity, or the surrender of any portion of the iron-clad fleet.

MEETING BETWEEN KING WILLIAM AND NAPOLEON.

King William wrote to the Queen describing his emotions on meeting the French Emperor. He says: "It was overwhelming. For a moment I could not control myself on thus meeting him whom 3 years ago I saw at the summit of grandeur." The Emperor was equally moved.

POLITICAL DISSENSIONS CROPPING OUT.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Political dissensions are cropping out. It is anticipated at the close of the war the leading liberals will issue a protest and communal address to the King declaring that territorial aggrandizement and military strength are not the sole and best guarantees of peace; but that morality, education, and internal liberty, are the true basis of the future fatherland; demanding a reduction of taxation and the term of military service; an increase of the budget for education; and ample support of the widows and orphans of the war. Disapprobation is expressed at the consideration shown Napoleon. A cook, chamberlain, and retinue of servants have been sent from Berlin to Wilhelmshohe, to minister comforts to the captive Emperor. He has, in addition, sixteen officers and forty servants. His own people regard this force as sufficient for the wants of the prisoner.

The *Boese Journal* admonishes the government and people to show practical sense. The silence of death should surround the prisoner, as around the graves of the legions who have fallen during the war. In the vast apartments once tenanted by his Uncle Jerome, and containing many relics, he may ponder on his fallen greatness, and the failure of his insane hopes to ruin and enslave Germany.

LOSS AT VIONVILLE.

The official account of the loss at Vionville, August 16, shows on the Prussian side, 625 officers, 15,925 men, and 1,391 horses. This account does not include the returns from several cavalry regiments.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Cunard steamer "Scotia," from New York, arrived at Queenstown at 5:30 yesterday morning.

Experts believe the iron-clad Captain was run down by some unknown vessel. Her steam power was so great that the story of her having gone ashore is scarcely credited.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A London special says: "A private telegram, received in this city, states that eighteen of the iron-clad Captain's crew were saved."

LONDON, Sept. 10.—As fragments of the Captain thus far found don't belong to the vital parts of the ship, it is thought her hull may have drifted seaward. From accounts given of the storm, it seems the gale was increasing, and, on Wednesday a. m., signal was given for the squadron to wear ship. The Captain's responsive signal was not seen. The rest of the fleet ran before the wind until out of sight of the Captain, when, at 2 o'clock, a heavy squall came up, which, perhaps, proved fatal to the iron-clad, throwing her on her beam's end, or driving her bows under. The bodies found were those of men whose duty it was to wear ship. It is possible the vessel was driven to sea, and the bodies of the men found were washed from her deck. The names of the officers and seventeen men, who are said to have been saved, are unknown.

[Cable Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Information received at the Prussian Embassy in London, makes it certain that King William has resolved to ignore the revolutionary government at Paris as destitute of all shadow of authority, and that in the event of the occupation of Paris, he will treat only with officials recognized by the Emperor Napoleon.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—At 11 o'clock this morning a large vessel, name unknown, struck on Goodwin sands and soon became a total wreck, the sea running so high that no boat could approach the ship from shore. The fate of the crew is unknown. On a board which floated from the wreck were the words "New York."

The Empress Eugenie and Prince Imperial remain secluded at Hastings.

The gas works of Paris, located outside the defences, are likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. The reign of mob and terrorism, therefore, impends.

The attitude of England is unfavorably regarded on the continent.

The Royal Naval Club at Portsmouth will give a [illegible] Monday, Admiral Gibson and his officers, on Charette, [illegible] force at [illegible] the remnant of the forces to the end. [illegible] threatens to resist the Italians.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Sept. 10.—Great [illegible] of the people of the Pontificial States have petitioned the King to occupy Rome.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—[illegible] to mediate, as he insists on the integrity [illegible] French soil. It is said that precautions have been taken by Victor Emanuel so perfect that the Pope cannot escape from Rome.

FLORENCE, Sept. 9, via LONDON, Sept. 10.—There is increasing agitation at Rome. General Cadorna has been ordered to cross the frontier, if necessary.

The Pope has decided to proceed to Villa Castellondolfo, when the Italian troops occupy Rome.

Political.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The soldiers and sailors political organization, to-night, endorsed the action of the Republican State Convention, and resolved to be at the polls on election day and prevent repeating by force of arms if necessary.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Sept. 10.—The Republican Convention of the Twelfth Congressional District assembled here to-day. Hon. George Gundlach, of Clinton County, was elected President, and Messrs. F. M. Taylor and Dr. Hahn, of St. Clair, Secretaries of the convention.

The proceedings were not very harmonious, there being considerable feeling manifested by Mr. John Baker's friends, who, finding themselves in a minority, resorted to strategy and a vast amount of small pleading to override the [illegible] of the convention.

Mr. J. B. Hay's friends, however, having a decided majority of the delegates present, elected their Chairman, and ultimately succeeded in tabling a series of resolutions introduced by Mr. H. G. McPike, of Madison County, upon which the eight Madison County delegates withdrew. Two of the Randolph and two of the Washington County delegates withdrew also.

There being a contesting delegation from Madison, seven of them were admitted to fill up the delegation.

Two delegates from Washington and two from Randolph remained in the convention.

The Hon. John B. Hay and John Baker were put in nomination.

John B. Hay received the entire vote of Madison, Clinton, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

Washington and Randolph Counties, being under instructions, voted for John Baker.

John B. Hay was declared nominated, which, on motion, was made unanimous.

The convention then appointed a Central Committee, and adjourned.

The Madison and St. Clair County delegates met to-night, and nominated Hon. W. H. Underwood for State Senator.

It is said that eleven seceding delegates will meet to-night and nominate John Baker for Congress.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 10.—Delegates to the Conservative and Democratic State Conventions, which assembles here on Tuesday next, are already arriving.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—All the markets were stagnant to-day. Stirring news is shortly expected from the Old World, and, until it arrives, operators appear to prefer to keep quiet.

GOLD.

Gold fluctuated languidly between 113¾ and 114⅛. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-64 to flat, and for carrying 1 to 4 per cent. The shipments of specie to-day were $120,000.

BONDS.

The government bond market was heavy, and prices advanced ⅛ per cent.

STOCKS.

The stock market was intensely dull, and the fluctuations were unimportant. There were scarcely enough dealings to make quotations.

MONEY.

The money market worked easily, the result of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in making extra bond purchases, and the [illegible] of the volume of business at the Stock Exchange. Borrowers on call had no difficulty in supplying their requirements at 4@5 per cent on pledges of railway collaterals. There are no shipments of currency reported to the West.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was dull and firm at former quotations.

IMPORTS.

The imports of the week were $[illegible], of which $[illegible] represented dry goods.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The will of the late Admiral Farragut has been offered to Surrogate Hutchings for probate. His estate in this city consists of real property valued at $[illegible], all of which he devises to his wife and son. His war trophies are bequeathed to his son.

SUICIDE.

Henry Crouch, of the firm of Crouch & Fitzgerald, Maiden Lane, trunk manufacturers, committed suicide last evening.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GERMAN ENTHUSIASM.

The Internal Revenue Department furnishes a direct gauge of extra enthusiasm over German victories. Since the first success of the Prussians, the sale of beer stamps has steadily increased until, at the present time, the daily demand upon the printing division has reached 200,000, about ten times the average rate.

[To the Associated Press.]

INDIAN TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Father Genin, Missionary among the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, in Dakota Territory, has forwarded to the President the treaty of peace made and signed together at Ft. Abercrombie, on the 15th of August, by those tribes, in the presence of General L. C. Hunt, commanding the post. The men of the Sioux nation send to the treaty a request that the President order through the Indian Bureau an appropriation of their money, made and applied to the erection of a Catholic chapel on their reserve. They also desire, if practicable, some of them be chosen to come to Washington to see the President on matters regarding the agency.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following applications for National Banks have been granted during the week: A. J. Brown and others, Hastings, Michigan; Benj. H. Wilson and others, Marshall, Michigan; Z. T. Smith and others, Eminence, Kentucky; C. Fond and others, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; J. C. Simonson, Holly, Mich.; R. E. Atkinson, Port Huron, Mich. The following were organized during the week: Farmers' Mutual Bank, Stamford, Ky.; capital, $[illegible] paid in capital, $50,000; J. H. Shanks, President; J. B. Onsley, Cashier. Monmouth National Bank, of Monmouth, Ill.; capital, $100,000—paid in capital, $50,000; A. C. Harding, President; W. F. Willey, Cashier.

OHIO.

A Political Harangue by Allen G. Thurman.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Senator Thurman, of Ohio, opened the Democratic campaign here to-night, by a speech before the Young Men's Democratic Club, in Mozart Hall. He had a good audience.

He spoke against centralization, saying no candid and intelligent man could deny that a revolution had been going on in our government for ten years, with a tendency to deprive the States and people of rights heretofore considered by all parties as unquestionable, and to vest in the general government nearly every power that the government can possess over the people. The idea of leaving matters of local concern to the States, and of general concern to the Federal Government, had been fading away since the Republican party had come into power, and would soon cease to exist, if that party continued in authority. Though disposed to take a hopeful view of things, he said he believed the reserved rights of States were threatened with little less than annihilation. The question was, were the States to be reduced to mere departments or counties? To this he was opposed, because it would break down the government, and if the latter should in any event survive, to so change the government would be [illegible]. He arraigned the Republican party for voting money into individual pockets by Congressional legislation by a system of loans unfair to the government; by largely increasing the duties by which one dollar went into the Federal Treasury and three to manufacturers; by sudden changes in the internal revenue, giving the whiskey ring opportunities of making large sums; by subsidies to railroad enterprises. In speaking of the Southern debt, he said Johnson's administration had paid one hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars, while Grant had paid but one hundred and twelve millions of the written and unwritten debt together. Johnson had paid ten dollars to one paid by Grant. He charged the Republican party with not intending to pay off the debt; because, if paid, it would destroy the national banks, and the banks had power to control legislation. He traced the funding bill to show the object was to prolong the payment. The administration had failed in its foreign relations. Our claims for indemnity from England were unsettled, while Cuba would have been free had our government manifested the sympathy she ought. Mr. Thurman closed by alluding to the Chinese question. He did not think large Chinese immigration desirable. It would be a serious disturbing element. A limited number of business men would come by reason of our increased relations with Asia. There has been no objections to that. It would add to our commerce and wealth. This was wholly different, however, from immigration, which was a species of Chinese slave trade. He had no sympathy with the cry for cheap labor and low wages. They gave rise to great public works, magnificent structures; but the benefit was gained at the expense of the suffering people.

INDIANA.

The Fall Elections—Speech of Vice President Colfax at South Bend.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 10.—Our citizens had the pleasure of listening, to-day, to an able and elaborate speech delivered by Vice President Colfax, the first of a series which he is to deliver this fall. Notwithstanding the fact that no notice of his intention to speak had been given, except a mere mention in the *Register*, about fifteen hundred persons, comprising many of our most prominent citizens assembled in front of the Court House, from the steps of which Mr. Colfax spoke. His remarks occupied two hours and a half, nearly, in the delivery, and were listened to by the audience, with the profoundest attention. After expressing his thanks to the citizens of Indiana, and especially of St. Joseph County, for the many honors they had conferred on him, he referred briefly to the independent ticket now running for county offices, and devoted the remainder of his remarks to a vindication of the Republican party from all the charges made against it by the Democracy, proving plainly its economy in financial matters, and its wisdom and good policy in political ones. His exposition of the inconsistent course of the Democracy and their malignant opposition to the most necessary measures, was thorough and convincing.

ILLINOIS.

The Horse Fair—Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 10.—The horse fair, to be held here on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of this month, promises to be one of the largest ever held in this section of the State. The entry of the horses is already large.

The Democratic County Convention, held on the 7th, was a sorry affair. What more could be expected of a party which, in these times, still adheres to the doctrine of the divine right of tyrants. Colonel Turder will probably be the Democratic nominee of this district for Congress. He is better fitted to lead a forlorn political hope than any other. General John A. Logan speaks here on Tuesday night.

KANSAS.

Republican State Convention—Nominations and Platform.

TOPEKA, Sept. 9.—The Republican State Convention convened at 9:30 this forenoon. J. M. Harvey, present incumbent, was nominated for Governor; P. H. Elder, for Lieutenant Governor; W. H. Smallwood, for Secretary of State, and J. Hays, for Treasurer. The platform takes strong grounds against the alienation of the public lands to railroads or monopolies, sympathizes with the Prussians, and hopes the European war will end in the establishment of a Republic in Europe. Nothing was said on financial subjects.

Coal Miners on a Strike—The Cause.

MORRIS, Ill., Sept. 10.—A short time since nearly all the miners at Burret & Tolaier's coal shafts, two miles east of this city, struck for 10 cents more per ton, which the coal company refused to pay. It is understood that Burret & Tolaier have a contract with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad to furnish a number of [illegible] immediately. If the miners do not [illegible] work soon their places will be filled by [illegible].

Fires.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENVILLE, Pa., Sept. 10.—[illegible] The brewery of Peter Saal were consumed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning. Loss, about $[illegible]; insurance, $4,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The carpet factory of [illegible] was burned to-day. Loss, [illegible]; insured for $22,000. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

Trial for Medical Malpractice.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOOSTER, O., Sept. 10.—The trial for medical malpractice against [illegible] Mrs. Robinson [illegible] after an exciting [illegible] of six days, [illegible] a verdict for the plaintiff [illegible] thousand were claimed. The jury [illegible] teen hours. The plaintiff [illegible] new trial.

From Red River.

TORONTO, Sept. 10.—Advices are received from Fort Garry to the [illegible]. The troops had commenced leaving on their way home. The arrival of the new Governor is [illegible] looked for. No government is now existing, the commander of the military having [illegible]. There is no intelligence of Riel and his followers.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

Speech of Vice President Colfax at South Bend.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 10.

Vice President Colfax delivered an able and elaborate speech here to-day, being the first of a series which he is to deliver this fall. Notwithstanding the fact that no notice of his intention to speak had been given, except a mere mention in the *Register*, about fifteen hundred persons, comprising many of our most prominent citizens, assembled in front of the Court House, from the steps of which Mr. Colfax spoke. His remarks occupied two hours and a half, nearly, in the delivery, and were listened to by the audience with the profoundest attention. He said:

MY FRIENDS: It seems like old times, indeed, to stand before you, as I have so often in the years of the past, and to give all of you here assembled a reason for the faith that is in me. I love the people of the United States, and certainly I should, for they have showered upon me honors in far greater measure than my poor deserts entitled me to. I love the people of this State of Indiana, for I have received from them kindnesses in all the years of the past, in an abounding measure. I can rejoice with you to-day, as citizens of Indiana, that we have now this State of ours, thanks to a Republican administration, and thanks to honesty in the administration of your finances, a State free from the bond and the shackles of debt.

PERSONAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I love the people of this district. How many obligations I owe to them, my poor tongue can not tell you to-day. Away back in the years of the past, I look at the partiality and kindness and friendship exhibited toward me, by the people of this noted Congressional District; term after term of continued confidence without stint and without abatement. I feel how much I owe to them that I can never repay, except by fidelity to principle and to duty. But I tell you now, as I have told you even in the canvasses of the past, however much I might be lacking in all other things, there is one thing for which I can claim your support, your sympathy, and your testimony, and that is, that from the very commencement of my public life until now, at its approaching close, when I expect soon to return again to the ranks of private life from which you called me, I have had one principle to which I have bound my action, and I have followed it as unflinchingly as the soldier followed the banner of his country upon the battle field, or as the mariner follows the North Star and the compass, as he pursues his way across the trackless deep. It was to interfere for the help of the oppressed, to bring up and to advance the interests of the abased and down-trodden; to make this land of ours, from ocean to ocean, a land of freedom and of equal rights; and to give every one who walks on God's footstool an equal chance with every other one, in the race of life that is before him, against all prejudice, against all obloquy, and against all misrepresentations. You know that has been as dear to me as the apple of my eye, and I rejoice to-day, that, thanks to a Republican administration and a Republican Congress, we have at last crowned the edifice, and regenerated our Constitution until now it shines out that the whole world may see it, liberty for all, justice for all, protection for all, down to the feeblest, the humblest, and the most oppressed in this land.

But more than all, I owe the debt of gratitude to the people of this county of St. Joseph. Dearer to me than aught else on earth, except my family and my own immediate home, have been the people of this noble county of St. Joseph. Twenty years ago—I look back at it now through the storm and conflicts in which my life has been passed—twenty years ago the people of this county honored me with a majority of their suffrages, and from that time, when they elected me their delegate to the Constitutional Convention, until this hour, there has been no moment when they have turned their backs on me, but with one abiding faith, and confident of my character against all attacks, with a devotion and friendship that savored of the affection of the family more than of regard toward a public man, have stood by me through all these two decades of years. How much I owe to the people I cannot say, but I have endeavored to act so as not to bring reproach or dishonor upon this county, which I claim as my residence. I have rejoiced, as you have rejoiced, that correct principles have been advancing here, step by step, in our campaigns, fought as they have been by our opponents with every weapon that ingenuity could invent, until at last, in 1868, you crowned your candidates for national offices with your popular approval, by the most magnificent majority ever obtained in this county.

I come before you to-day not to render you an account, as in the years of the past, of my stewardship as your representative, but I come to render an account of the stewardship of the great Republican party of the interests which were committed to its charge by the votes of the people. I come to-day to answer every charge of our opponents, without one solitary exception. I intend to take every one of them up, and I intend to trample every one of them in the ground before you. It is an easy work to do it in this campaign, because you have had no administration, no Congress, more faithful to the public interests, more faithful to the glory, the prosperity, and the true honor of this nation of ours, than that one which is now installed in Washington, and sits in the White House, and your National Capitol. To the *facts* and figures proving this, I not only invite your attention, but I defy the most rigid scrutiny; I defy the most rigid criticism of our opponents.

INDEPENDENT COUNTY TICKET.

Before commencing my remarks upon this subject, however, I desire to say a few words upon a matter local to ourselves, and in reference to the independent ticket for county offices, and composed partly of Republicans and partly of Democrats, which has recently been placed in the field. I was reading, only this morning, in the Democratic paper of this town, an eulogy of this independent ticket, which it was commending to the suffrages of the people. I wish to say nothing in regard to any of the persons upon that ticket. I might answer words of railing with railing, but I prefer not to do it, but to speak to you directly, on what I conceive to be the duty of every voter, and the duty especially of every Republican. Long ago, my friends, I learned to regard men, when they appear before us as candidates, not as men, except so far as character and qualifications are concerned, but as the representatives of principles that we believe to be undying and essential for national prosperity and national honor. When I approach the ballot box where the people of this country resume their sovereignty, I vote the ticket I place in that box because the principles represented by it are the principles I think to be the wisest and the best for the advancement of our country and its honor. I know we are often appealed to, as in this article that I have spoken about just now, to support those who are not nominees of the great party of whose membership most of us who are assembled here are justly proud. In regard to what is said about cliques, I feel a pardonable pride that, by the system of Republican conventions organized in this county, long ago, and with which I had something to do myself, there is no clique that controls the nominations of this dominant party in the county of St. Joseph. Every man who supports the Republican principles, every man who believes in the Republican creed, is cordially invited to come up and to participate in this annual convocation, to determine there, by his selection among them, who shall be the candidates to be presented for the election to the offices for which they are nominated. Not by the hundreds, but by the thousands, they come together, and, when they speak, they speak the voice of those who believe in those great principles which have survived the attacks made upon them, and have triumphed over the opposition of the bitterest enemies. Not self-nominated, not arranged in some private room, in this city or elsewhere, but emanating from the masses of the Republican party as their representatives, as their spokesmen, as the exponents of their principles; and, when they present men of character and qualifications, I stand by them as faithfully as I stand by your President, and as I stand by your principles in the National Congress, and the fame and the glory that this country has won, in all the conflicts of the past, among her sister counties in the Northwest, has been because of her fidelity to principle; because, without variableness or a shadow of turning, she has come up with her masses, from the cities and the country, from the workshop and the farm, all together, as one man, to show their devotion to those principles, and their subordination of all mere personal considerations when contrasted with them.

I know occasionally there has been an exception, and when there has been one, you know what reward you have received for it. Why, my memory goes back to what occurred only a year or two ago in my own ward in this city of South Bend, where upon a purely local issue, in regard to a steam fire engine, I believe the Republican candidate for Council was defeated. Every one of you who read the newspapers, and you generally read them, saw that from one end of this country to the other, was telegraphed with exultation by your enemies, the news that your cause had received a blow in the city of South Bend, where your Representative lived, and that it was reeling and tottering under the blows of its enemies. That is the reward you received for supporting an independent nomination. I tell you, you can bring joy and gladness to the heart of the Chicago *Times*, and Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat*, and such other papers, by doing the same thing whenever you see fit to do it, and you will bring regret and sorrow upon every lover of your cause throughout the nation, who look to this county, district, and State, for fidelity to principle, when you do not stand by those whom you have placed in your offices, by your own suffrages and your own choice as the representatives of your principles. I say nothing in regard to what men the standard-bearers are. What I look at is the banner they carry in their hands and the associations that surround them. When I look them in the face, I say, "Are these the men who stood up so in all these contests of the past; are these the men who have garnered up the fruits of victory in this country; are these the men who have stood forward in defence of the cause of liberty, humanity, and justice, or are the persons under those banners those that are not with us in heart, and in soul, in act and in deed, faithfully and heartily?" They are striking a blow at the heart of your political organization if they can. This much I felt it my duty to say to you.

PLEDGES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Returning now to my subject, I say I come before you to-day to vindicate both the administration and the Congress from the attacks made upon them by their enemies, and to prove to you, by figures as well as arguments, that they both deserve the confidence of the American people. Your own long continued friendship and partiality, for the past twenty years, makes it an unusual duty for me to address you in a canvass like this, although, as you all [illegible] a candidate for [illegible] of you that I intend, that the present term shall close my connection with public life and [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. J. B. Hay's friends, however, having a decided majority of the delegates present, elected their Chairman, and succeeded in tabling a series of resolutions introduced by Mr. H. G. McPike, of Madison County, upon which the eight Madison County delegates withdrew. Two of the Randolph and two of the Washington County delegates withdrew also.

There being a contesting delegation from Madison, seven of them were admitted to fill up that delegation.

Two delegates from Washington and two from Randolph remained in the convention.

The Hon. John B. Hay and John Baker were put in nomination.

John B. Hay received the entire vote of Madison, Clinton, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

Washington and Randolph Counties, being under instructions, voted for John Baker.

John B. Hay was declared nominated, which, on motion, was made unanimous.

The convention then appointed a Central Committee, and adjourned.

The Madison and St. Clair County delegates met to-night, and nominated Hon. W. R. Underwood for State Senator.

It is said that eleven seceding delegates will meet to-night and nominate John Baker for Congress.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 10.—Delegates to the Conservative and Democratic State Conventions, which assembles here on Tuesday next, are already arriving.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—All the markets were stagnant to-day. Stirring news is shortly expected from the Old World, and, until it arrives, operators appear to prefer to keep quiet.

GOLD.

Gold fluctuated languidly between 113⅝ and 114⅛. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-64 to flat, and for carrying 1 to 4 per cent. The shipments of specie to-day were $150,000.

BONDS.

The government bond market was firmer, and prices advanced ⅛ per cent.

STOCKS.

The stock market was intensely dull, and the fluctuations were unimportant. There were scarcely enough dealings to make quotations.

MONEY.

The money market worked easily, the result of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in making extra bond purchases, and the limit of the volume of business at the Stock Exchange. Borrowers on call had no difficulty in supplying their requirements at 4@5 per cent on pledges of railway collaterals. There are no shipments of currency reported to the West.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was dull and firm at former quotations.

IMPORTS.

The imports of the week were [illegible], of which $5,281,500 represented dry goods.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The will of the late Admiral Farragut has been offered to Surrogate Hutchings for probate. His estate in this city consists of real property valued at [illegible], all of which is devised to his wife and son. His war trophies are bequeathed to his son.

SUICIDE.

Henry Crouch, of the firm of Crouch & Fitzgerald, Maiden Lane, trunk manufacturers, committed suicide last evening.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GERMAN ENTHUSIASM.

The Internal Revenue Department furnishes a direct gauge of extra enthusiasm over German victories. Since the first success of the Prussians, the sale of beer stamps has steadily increased until, at the present time, the daily demand upon the printing division has reached 200,000, about ten times the average rate.

[To the Associated Press.]

INDIAN TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Father Genin, Missionary among the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, in Dakota Territory, has forwarded to the President the treaty of peace made and signed together at Ft. Abercrombie, on the 18th of August, by those tribes, in the presence of General L. C. Hunt, commanding the post. The men of the Sioux nation add to the treaty a request that the President order through the Indian Bureau an appropriation of their money, made and applied to the erection of a Catholic chapel on their reserve. They also desire, if practicable, some of them be chosen to come to Washington to see the President on matters regarding the agency.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following applications for National Banks have been granted during the week: A. J. Brown and others, Hastings, Michigan; Benj. H. Wilson and others, Marshall, Michigan; Z. T. Smith and others, Eminence, Kentucky; C. Pond and others, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; J. C. Simonson, Holly, Mich.; R. E. Atkinson, Port Huron, Mich. The following were organized during the week:

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PLEDGES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Returning now to my subject, I say I come before you to-day to vindicate both the administration and the Congress from the attacks made upon them by their enemies, and to prove to you, by figures as well as arguments, that they both deserve the confidence of the American people. Your own long continued friendship and partiality, for the past [illegible] makes it an unusual duty for [illegible] a canvass like this, without [illegible] a candidate for [illegible] well known to many [illegible] the present term [illegible] with public life and [illegible] have felt at liberty [illegible] both of pleasure and of gratitude—a duty of love and justice—to give you the reasons for the faith I have so confidently expressed in the preceding sentences, and to prove to you that the confidence reposed by the majority of the people in 1868, in the election of a Republican President and a Republican Congress, has not been misplaced.

The pledges to the nation made by the Republicans in that contest, embodied in the platform, and the letters of acceptance of their nominees, can be summed up as follows:

1. Equal civil and political rights to all under our national authority, whether native-born or naturalized, and the protection of the humblest and weakest as faithfully as the richest and most powerful.

2. The condemnation of all forms and plans of direct or indirect repudiation as a national crime; and the maintenance, untarnished, in the uttermost good faith, of national honor, and national credit, as regards our debt, the cost of our national existence.

3. Taxation to be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

4. The debt, having been contracted for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, reducing the rate of interest thereon as soon as it can be honestly done.

5. The government to be administered with the strictest economy, and "the corruptions so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson" to be radically reformed.

I was reading recently a speech of Senator Hendricks, in which he said that you ought not to hold the Democratic party responsible for Andrew Johnson; that the Republican party elected him, and then he became President. Why, my distinguished friend, for he is my friend personally, though we differ politically, has forgotten that when the National Convention of 1868 of the Democratic party assembled together, one of the things they put conspicuously in their platform was a straight out endorsement of the administration of Andrew Johnson, whom they had seduced from his allegiance to the party which elevated him to power; and, besides that, they gave him in that convention sixty-five votes as the Democratic nominee for President, and he would have been nominated as the Democratic candidate for President if he had only gotten votes enough; but he did not get enough. I think this a pretty good Democratic record. If they were to endorse me thus, I should feel somewhat alarmed, and should ask what evil thing I had done that they thus praised me.

6. The European doctrine of "once a subject always a subject" to be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as at war with our national honor and independence.

7. The bounties and pensions provided by law for the soldiers and sailors who imperilled their lives for their country, and for the widows and orphans of the gallant dead, to be ever considered as sacred obligations.

8. Foreign emigration, adding so largely to the wealth, development, resources, and increase of power of this republic, to be fostered by a policy which shall be just as well as liberal.

9. Sympathy with all oppressed peoples throughout the world, struggling for their rights.

10. Amnesty to all, however hostile in the past, "who frankly and honestly co-operate in restoring concord to the South on the basis of impartial justice and equal rights."

11. The great principles of the Declaration of Independence, as the foundation of truly democratic government, to be made a living reality on every inch of American soil.

12. "Let us have peace;" because in the language of Gen. Grant, "peace and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt."

These were the pledges on which the support and confidence of the nation were asked. They were written on all our banners. They were proclaimed by all our speakers. They were elaborated by all our presses. It is a joyous duty for me to show you that they have been redeemed, more faithfully and literally than any pledges ever before made by any party in any canvass.

HOW THEY ARE REDEEMED.

I shall group together, in one paragraph, a few brief allusions to several of the above points, as I desire to speak with more fulness on others. And I need therefore, only say that the naturalization treaties with foreign nations, by the cordial vote of every Republican Senator of a largely Republican Senate, (as well as their opponents) has settled forever and for the first time in our history *absolutely* settled it, that every foreigner naturalized in our courts is to be regarded as an American citizen, abroad as well as at home, and to be protected by that citizenship while law-abiding, even in the land of his birth, in war or in peace—that our pension obligations have been more than fulfilled, the mode of paying them to the pensioner improved by more frequent payments than ever previously known in the history of our pension laws, by payments to them direct and at their homes, as never before, the Treasury bearing all the expense; and by humane provisions for artificial limbs for crippled soldiers and sailors every five years, or the money commutation therefor, unknown as this has been in all previous administrations—and that the thousands of all parties, who have been, by a two-thirds vote of a two-thirds Republican Congress, relieved from political disability on the basis above stated, is a sufficient voucher of Congressional willingness to abolish these disabilities as rapidly "as the spirit of disloyalty dies out."

DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE VS. REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.

We are told by our political opponents that the Democratic party must be restored to power in order to have retrenchment and reform in every branch of the government, and to have justice and protection for all citizens. We have two illustrations of the results of Democratic rule, and its effect in achieving these desirable ends. Mr. Buchanan's administration, the last Democratic administration in our history, is one, and New York city with its immense Democratic majority, its unequaled corruptions, its flagrant expenditures, its oppressive and increasing taxation, its numberless and unpunished murders and outrages, is the other illustration. In these two, behold the entertainment to which our opponents invite us:

In the last Democratic administration, we have their model of national rule. Commencing with $17,000,000 in the Treasury, and, by the exhibit of July, 1857, a debt, not yet due, of but $29,000,000, yet by the next fiscal year this cash on hand had been spent, and the debt on July 1, 1858, had increased to $44,000,000. Another year passes by, and, on July 1, 1859, the debt and all this increase was in time of peace, had swollen to $58,000,000. Another year increased it to $65,000,000, and when our last Democratic President surrendered the White House to his successor, he gave with it a debt of nearly $76,000,000 as a legacy, and a shattered credit that had been paying at the rate of 12 per cent interest per year for small loans to pay current expenses. The expenditures, too, of that administration, at gold rates, and before the enhancement of prices of supplies, labor, &c., caused by the war, were, during its four years, $82,000,000, $83,000,000, $77,000,000 and $85,000,000 respectively, an average of $82,000,000 per year. Deducting $14,000,000 as the average appropriation then for postal service (from $3,500,000 to $6,000,000 of which were paid out of the Treasury, and the rest paid by postages,) $2,750,000 per year as the average of interest on the public debt it created, and $1,000,000 yearly for pensions and expenses of Pension Office and it leaves an average of over $64,000,000 in gold for the ordinary current expenses of administering a government for a population averaging during his term about 29,000,000 of people, or about *two dollars and a quarter apiece in gold*.

Let us now look at the appropriations for the service of the present fiscal year, exclusive of the interest on the national debt, made by a Republican Congress for a Republican administration, and a population of over 40,000,000. They are as follows:

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	$17,921,894.60
Deficiency	4,463,559.13
Consular and Diplomatic	1,048,347.00
Post Office	26,328,960.00
Army	29,329,567.22
Fortifications	1,324,750.00
Rivers and harbors	3,925,900.00
Pensions	30,000,000.00
Military Academy	314,569.20
Navy	18,823,908.62
Indians	6,084,884.30
Sundry civil expenditures	18,388,672.64
Supplemental deficiency, 1871	1,999,936.75
Miscellaneous items	3,155,168.15
Total	$157,851,127.64

Following the deductions I have made from Mr. Buchanan's Democratic expenses, we have first to take off the $30,000,000 for pensions, and [illegible] expenses of Pension Office, a direct result of the war against the nation, which, I need scarcely say, was not inaugurated by Republicans. Next the Post Office appropriation, which I deducted from the Democratic expenditures, but which, as the department informed us recently, will be almost, if not entirely, reimbursed this year by postages. No River and Harbor bill was passed under Buchanan's administration, and, in any fair comparison, that too, must be deducted. The Internal Revenue system was a necessity growing out of the war and its debt, and its total appropriations, including printing of Treasury notes, is $8,335,500. The Patent Office, until within a year or so, paid its own expenses out of its receipts, without appropriation by Congress. Now, as the constitution doubtless intended, its receipts go into the Treasury, and $590,000 were appropriated out of these receipts for its expenses, an item unknown under the old system. Saying nothing of other "deficiencies" in the six and a half millions to be found in the above list, $888,000 were appropriated to pay up balances of reconstruction expenses, growing, of course, out of the war. For the present census $1,200,000 was appropriated by acts of April 20 and July 15, 1870. In Mr. Buchanan's last year, $1,000,000 was appropriated for this purpose, which helped to swell that year's aggregate to $85,000,000. As I have averaged all his expenditures amongst four years, making but $250,000 per year for the census service of 1860, averaging the present census appropriation for General Grant's term would make but $300,000 properly chargeable to each year, in the contrast between the two administrations. For the maintenance and improvement of our National Cemeteries, mainly in the South where our dead soldiers are buried, $800,000 was appropriated by the law of July 15, 1870, certainly a war item. The appropriations adjudged against the United States by international commissions—$475,000 to the Hudson's Bay Company in full for a vastly larger claim pending since the Oregon treaty, and $67,000 to the foreign Government of Peru in the Montanban case, are not items of "current, ordinary, annual expenses," nor was General Grant responsible for either of them. The three millions appropriated for Post Offices in New York and Boston, and the Mint building at San Francisco, were forced on the country by the utter inadequacy of the present buildings, and are for permanent structures, not to be annually renewed or paid for. And so also were the $1,976,000 appropriated for new buildings, or improvements on those already built, for Custom House, Postal, and Revenue offices at the State Capitols and larger cities, such as St. Louis, New Orleans, Charleston, Mobile, Baltimore, Richmond, Savannah, and Petersburg, in the South; and Chicago, Cairo, St. Paul, Portland, Des Moines, Springfield, Madison, Bangor, and Omaha, in the North.

Deducting these items, as not properly included in the "current, ordinary, annual expenses of administering the government," but without deducting the millions of deficiencies in above list of appropriations, more properly chargeable to the last fiscal year than this, and there is left but eighty millions of dollars for over forty millions of people, an average of but $2 each in paper, and at our present prices, as compared with the $2.25 each in gold and at the low prices ruling before the war, which was the cost of our last Democratic administration. Other deductions might properly have been made, such as $350,000 for the coast survey of Alaska, $70,000 for the one and a half years' salary of the nine new Circuit Judges, rendered necessary, in the opinion of all parties, by the vast increase of Supreme Court business—$50,000 for the ship canal survey at Tehuantepec—$415,000 for a legacy from the last administration of the Corliss claim—$100,000 expenses of the Secretary of the Treasury, defending suits relative to seizures of abandoned property, cotton, &c.,—a million and a quarter for strengthening our fortifications at the most important points—the increase in Indian appropriations from two or three millions to six, from the constantly increasing pressure of the settlements and the absolute necessity of feeding the destitute, whose hunting grounds have been destroyed by railroads or emigration, and the many millions of increase in our army expenses, from the two thousand miles of frontier and greater population it has to protect, and the increase in the pay of the soldier since 1861, to $16 per month, with proportionate increase in pay of officers, due to the increased cost of living. I am glad, however, to state that the reduction in the number of officers and soldiers now going on by law, will reduce our army expenses some four millions after this year.

I have not made these latter deductions in the contrast I have drawn of the expenses of the two administrations, because I wished to include in that only the indisputable; but adding these, as could justly be done, to the others, it would reduce the national expenses, properly chargeable to the present administration, to $1.75 each in paper, or about $1.50 in gold, for our forty millions of people, as compared with the $2.25 each in gold, in far cheaper times, of the last administration the Democratic party favored this nation with. I doubt whether the people will rush to their arms this fall, or embrace their candidates, or seek to moor their ship of State in such a haven of Democratic reform!

I have not been able to obtain the aggregate amount of expenditures of the Democracy-ruled city of New York for a later fiscal year than 1867. But, in that year, the cost of governing the one million of people in that city, including pay of officers, police, interest on debt, and State taxes, but *without any army or navy, or pension list, or Indians* (except the Tammany chiefs) to provide for, was [illegible], not quite twenty-four millions of dollars. I trust, if these chiefs are ever to obtain power, they will not expect to pay out, for governing forty millions of people, at the same proportion it costs them to govern one million in New York city, which would aggregate nine hundred and sixty millions per year. But, without charging that they would, I submit that before they can expect the people to credit their pledges of retrenchment and reform, they should give us some specimens of its working in that overwhelmingly Democratic city of theirs.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

When Mr. Dawes left Washington last March to speak in New Hampshire, President Grant said to him, "Tell the people of New Hampshire that, during my administration, there shall be no ascending scale of public expenditures, but whenever and wherever the closest scrutiny shall disclose the possibility of saving even a dollar it shall be done." Our President, though maligned by those opposed to you and by those who did not love him through the war, and do not love him yet, when elevated by a great people to the chief magistracy of the nation, has redeemed that pledge to the letter. Let the following figures of government expenses show how it has been done. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, (President Johnson's last full year), [illegible]. For the year ending June 30, 1870, (eight months Johnson and four months Grant), [illegible]. For the year ending June 30, 1870, (all Grant's), [illegible]. All these include interest on the public debt. Appropriations for year ending June 30, 1871, [illegible]. Add interest on reduced debt, which last year was [illegible], but will not now reach [illegible] for the year. Total [illegible], or one hundred millions less than Johnson's last full year.

This retrenchment can be shown even more clearly by the following official figures from the Treasury Department: Total expenditures, not including interest for 18 months, from Sept. 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869, (Johnson's) [illegible]; from March 1, 1869, to Sept. 1, 1870, (Grant's) [illegible]. Decrease of expenditures [illegible]. During Johnson's last 18 months, he paid of interest on our debt $211,[illegible]. During Grant's first 18 months, he paid of interest [illegible]. *Reduction of interest*, [illegible]. Total decrease in 18 months, [illegible].

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Our uttermost good faith—to quote these striking words—was to be maintained; all plans of repudiation, direct or indirect, to be frowned upon; and the rate of interest to be reduced whenever it can be honestly brought about. These were our pledges as to the debt, and nobly have they been redeemed. To every appeal for popularity's sake, to every proposition that was not marked by the most scrupulous integrity, to all plans for compelling an exchange of securities by any one, to every device for saving money in any other way than through an honest, straightforward improvement of our credit by paying off our bonds at their market price, Republican Administration and Congress responded, emphatically, No. One act of national bad faith—a single national creditor would so taint our credit that, if foreign or domestic war should again come, we would realize that it was not only a crime but a costly one to the nation. To borrow money, to put armies quickly in the field, to maintain national existence, to repel invasion, spotless credit is priceless in its value, and we intend that the national arm shall not be weakened by any impairing of that credit, by the slightest stain on our national faith.

TAXING THE BONDS.

I know the strength of the Democratic cry here in the West, "Tax the bonds"—but I have never hesitated in exposing its fallacy. We cannot do it. 1. Because we promised not to do it when we borrowed the money, and could not have obtained the money if we had not promised, and the money is as sacred as the debt. 2. Because the Supreme Court has decided five times, unanimously, from the days of Chief Justice Marshall to Chief Justice Chase, that they are not taxable by States or cities, for the obvious reason that, if they were, New York, for instance, could prevent the United States borrowing a dollar in that State by unjust taxation, putting the nation, even for money to save its life, at the feet of the States—but a single step from national suicide and death. 3. Because the exemption from taxation, in an hour of national peril, was part of the consideration on which we borrowed, and was needed to offset the hazard of losing all by rebel victory, or the incoming of some hostile party, hating the debt and its object, and willing to repudiate it. 4. Because, though there have been Democratic Presidents, Democratic Congresses, and Democratic bonds in our past history, not a single bond ever issued under President Madison, for the war of 1812; under Polk, for the Mexican war, or under Buchanan, for the expenses of his Democratic administration, was ever taxed or proposed to be taxed by any Democratic Treasurer, Senator, or Representative. To tax our own debt to help to pay it off was never dreamed of as Democratic by any of them. If it could be taxed 1 per cent, it could be 6 per cent, and thus rendered worthless. It is, indeed, "a new way to pay old debts."

This brings to my mind a reminiscence of the Democratic administration of James Madison when the war of 1812-15 was raging. James Madison had to appeal to the people to lend money in that war with Great Britain. They put a loan upon the market, but only $20,000 of it was taken, and then there came up capitalists in Philadelphia who agreed to take it at less than par, so as to realize eight per cent interest, and pay for it besides in depreciated bank bills, of banks which had suspended specie payment, and the government was compelled to take them. Did anybody ever talk about paying off those bonds in bills of suspended banks? Did anybody say "we will only pay the men just what we got from them in times of trouble, when nobody would take the bonds; when our fleets and armies were waiting for money, when the great power of England was being exercised to crush us then in our infancy?" James Madison was a Democrat who would have scorned and driven from the White House any man who could thus attempt to soil and spot and stain the national escutcheon entrusted to him. They paid every dollar of it, down to the times of Andrew Jackson, dollar for dollar, in gold. Ah! that was a different Democracy from that of these days.

But the bonds are taxed for national purposes exactly as other property is taxed. If one man has $100,000 invested in farms, and another a similar sum in bonds, the Government Assessor does not tax either the farms or the bonds. But he taxes the income from each at precisely the same per cent. When the United States built a Post Office and court building at Indianapolis, the State agreed that she would never tax it, and why? Because the interests of the nation required it should be done. The Government could not be required to pay taxes to a State. So the Supreme Court decided that the State could not tax the credit, the borrowing power, the obligations of the government, and why? Because the interests of the nation, the full vigor of its credit and its borrowing power, its self-defence, its national life, required that its obligations should never be subject to the capricious or inimical legislation, or even the necessities, of States, and that it should have this exemption as an element of strength in borrowing, or in funding its indebtedness afterwards.

REPUDIATION.

While we denounced, in our national platform, every proposition that savored of repudiation, direct or indirect, we declared also, as already stated, that the rate of interest on our debt should be reduced whenever it could be honorably done. But for the constant denunciation of the bonds and bondholders, the threats by many of our leading opponents that our obligations should be scaled down to what we received for them in our hours of emergency, when Democratic National Conventions were resolving that the war was a failure, and Democratic national leaders were predicting that our currency and our bonds would both become equally worthless, and the other threats that they should be heavily taxed or wiped out with a sponge, Congress could long since have funded our debt at a lower rate of interest, and thus been enabled largely to reduce its burdens on the people. But with a powerful party, struggling for national ascendancy, and with such declarations in their mouths, our credit improved more slowly than if we could have shown a united people, as jealous of our national honor and national obligations as are all the people of Great Britain, of all parties, in regard to their debt. And thus, since the war, as during the war, our opponents have proved themselves a terribly expensive organization to the nation.

Lest I may be charged with stating this point too strongly, I quote, as one of the many proofs of its correctness that could be given, the following editorial remarks of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading organ of the Democratic party of Ohio, and, indeed, of the Northwest, printed only last June:

> "The Democracy of Ohio are now divided, and only divided upon the point whether any portion of the debt should be paid at all. A large and perhaps a controlling section of the party, here and in the West, are for open and undisguised repudiation. Another division adheres to the old views, and favors the payment with greenbacks worth what they were when the debt was taken. The diversity of sentiment was such that it was not thought advisable to make any distinct declaration at this time."

And this paper did not misrepresent the feelings of a large portion of the Ohio Democracy. I quote further the following resolution adopted unanimously in the same month of this very year by the Mercer County, Ohio, Democratic County Convention:

> "*Resolved*, That the so-called war debt is a fraud and a swindle, and was created under false pretences and in violation of the constitution; we are, therefore, uncompromisingly in favor of repudiation, the whole of the bonded war debt of the United States."

THE FUNDING BILL.

Costly as these avowals have been to the nation, in retarding the enhancement of its credit, the time arrived during the last session, when, by more faithful collection of our revenues, our retrenched expenditures, and the consequent monthly reduction of our debt, the premium on gold had dwindled down to about 10 per cent, and our 6 per cent bonds had become worth their face in the recognized currency of the world. A Funding bill was then passed, proposing to issue $200,000,000 of bonds, payable after ten years at 5 per cent interest, $300,000,000 payable after fifteen years at 4½, and $1,000,000,000, payable after thirty years at 4, to be exchanged at par for our 6 per cent obligations, or to be sold at par in gold, and the proceeds applied to paying off an equal amount of bonds bearing a higher interest. The sudden breaking out of the European war during the last days of the session deranged the money markets of the world by the great monetary necessities of the belligerents, advanced the premium on gold, and weakened the prices of bonds of all nations. This unexpected event has temporarily retarded the success of this measure, which, if fully carried out, would have saved the nation over twenty-six millions of annual interest, and enabled it to largely reduce taxation; but I am sure the honest reduction of our interest account, if a party pledged to the "uttermost good faith" as regards our obligations and their payment remains in power, is happily only a question of time. And when our opponents insist, as they did, when opposing this bill, that the new bonds would be too good an investment, I ask them why their Belmonts, and other Democratic millionaires, do not rush to the Treasury for them. They are not generally blind to their pecuniary interests; and we would rejoice to see our opponents take and pay for more millions of these bonds, at a reduced interest, than they did when the original ones were issued, and when patriotic men and women all over the land were begged, except by the Democratic presses and leaders, to pay into the Treasury money for them.

FAITHFUL COLLECTION AS WELL AS REDUCTION OF NATIONAL TAXES.

The platform of 1868 pledged the Republican organization to a "radical reform of the shameful corruptions" of the last administration, and that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith would permit. This was no idle pledge on which to obtain power, but has been redeemed to the letter.

In this connection, allow me to read the following charge against the administration from an editorial of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* of August 12, the leading paper of the Democratic party in this State. It says:

> "From June 30, 1869, to June 30, 1870, we have the first clear fiscal year of the Grant administration. And how does the tax levied upon the people during that year compare with the tax levied during the year handed down by Andrew Johnson? Look at the official statement of government levies just put forth by Mr. Boutwell:
>
> 1869-70 (Grant) .... [illegible]
> 1868-9 (Johnson) .... [illegible]
>
> Excess of Grant .... [illegible]
>
> Thus the government levied upon the people nearly [illegible] more during the first fiscal year of Grant's administration than was levied during the last fiscal year of Johnson's administration. This is a reduction of taxation with a vengeance!"

Although this comparison of the *Sentinel* only partially shows the increase in the revenue under the faithful execution of the laws by President Grant's officers (as four months, and the best four months for revenue, of "1868-9," were under Grant, and not under Johnson), it is an unwitting testimony to their fidelity, from the lips of an enemy. Remember that there was no increase of any taxation, internal or external, during these two years. The same taxes (except, indeed, one or two reductions instead of enlargements) and the same laws existed in the first fiscal year of President Grant as in the last fiscal year of President Johnson. But during Johnson's administration, the whiskey ring reigned almost supreme; and manufactured whiskey, marked "tax paid," was sold at less than the tax, saying nothing of the cost of manufacturing. Corruption stalked unabashed through every avenue of the public service, and the Treasury was robbed by men kept in office for partisan purposes only. When a faithful Commissioner urged removal of suspected officials, his appeals were almost always in vain. And, when these thieves were detected and convicted, Presidential pardons, in a large majority of cases, were ready for them. From this demoralization, peculation, and plunder, which so naturally followed the recreancy of their chief, General Grant rescued and regenerated our revenue service, and what, under Johnson, went into the pockets of thieves, went, under Grant, into the Treasury, enabling taxation to be reduced. The whiskey ring became powerless. Officers who were suspected or inefficient, were removed; and if the new appointees failed to prove their fitness for responsible trusts, they had also to give place to others. And immediately the revenues improved. Every subordinate felt that his position depended on his fidelity. Every taxpayer realized that what he paid went into the Treasury, and that his dishonest competitor, by his side, could no longer escape his share of the public burdens. And the same internal Revenue laws, honestly administered, without fear or favor, the same taxes *faithfully* collected, brought millions more per month into the Treasury, for which the *Sentinel* now assails the administration.

In the Customs service also (the tariff) there has been increased efficiency. Fraudulent systems of undervalued invoices have been broken up. Smuggling has been detected and arrested. And the same tariff laws have thus yielded millions

cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens needlessly.

5. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of amnesty to the fullest limits of the liberal proffer of the National Republican platform—are all subjects worthy of, and that will doubtless receive, the fullest consideration and the wisest legislation.

Thus acting—faithful to the country and all its interests—faithful to the Union and its integrity—faithful to the people whose confidence and support has sustained it in all its trials—faithful to its brilliant record for the right—and faithful to every pledge on which it obtained power, a Republican administration and Republican Congress will go forward in the work entrusted to them, and the nation, under their legislation, will go on, prospering and to prosper.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.

There is no new feature to note in the money market except that money is reported as a little more plentiful, and Eastern exchange as firmer. The supply of currency is not equal to the demand, but is fully equal to meeting all the calls which bankers are disposed to favor, and some to spare. The demand for loans is really good—on the increase, but much of it is for accommodation extending over thirty days, or on security which is not rated as A No. 1. The banks are restricting their favors to those who present first-class paper, for short dates, and for legitimate purposes. The rate for such is 10 per cent per annum. All applications for loans which do not comprise the whole of these essentials are refused, and the street brokers are doing a thriving business with them, at 1½@2 per cent a month. The number of street borrowers seems to be increasing, and their ambition is largely to deal in grain, the current low prices offering a powerful temptation to speculate on the long side. Grain-shippers were more active to-day, having been accommodated rather more freely at the banks. There is also a fair movement in lumber and general commerce. The shipments of currency to the country are again reported light, and, with fresh receipts of currency recently received from New York, there is no doubt that all our banks are now fully prepared to make a handsome exhibit whenever the Comptroller shall issue his call for the bank statement.

Eastern exchange was again firmer. Indeed there is reason to believe that the weakness spoken of in the early portion of the week was over-estimated. It was only partial, and due to the fact that some of the smaller banks found themselves with large balances against them in the Clearing House after the grain settlements [illegible] made on the 1st and 2d instant. These they were compelled to cover by the sale of exchange, and in doing so threw more on the market than was wanted at the moment. The depression was soon recovered from. Eastern exchange is not plentiful here, as there has been comparatively little making for two or three weeks past, and it was quite firm to-day, the lowest sale reported between banks being at 50c per $1,000 discount, while some were offering to buy fair amounts at half that rate of discount, and were refused. Counter rates may be quoted a shade firmer; at par selling, and 1-10 of 1 per cent discount on purchases.

Money was also easier in New York, the amount at command being increased by the recent purchases of bonds by the government. This also gave a greater firmness to govern-

NORTHWESTERN TRIBES.

Interview With a Frontiersman Just Returned From a Tour Among the Indians.

Northwestern Dakota—The Soil and Productions—Frauds Perpetrated on the Government and the Indians.

Mr. A. B. Smith, a gentleman who has been widely known for many years past on the Northwestern frontier, has recently returned to this city after a semi-official tour of inspection among the Northwestern tribes and through the Red River country. He has passed a great portion of life in the wilds of the Far West, particularly among those Indian tribes to whom the attention of the government and of the people at large has been somewhat painfully attracted, of late, and during the course of a long experience he has familiarized himself with their language, their habits of life, and the usage they have received at the hands of their white protectors. The views of an old pioneer on all questions connected with the Indians and their management are always interesting to know, and it is to just such men that Indian Commissioners turn for their information and guidance. Mr. Smith being a man of intelligence and reliability, and having arrived fresh from a country which is comparatively unknown to us, our reporter yesterday held a private conference, or in other words "interviewed" him on the subject of Indians. The following are some of the results of the talk.

In reply to some general inquiries touching the character of the country in that portion of Northern Dakota bordering on the British line, and the Red River Valley, our frontiersman proceeded to describe it as follows:

"It is a great country, sir, that Northern Dakota, and a very fine one. You don't know much about it down here, I find, for all the talk there has been about it. That Red River Valley is one of the richest countries in America. It has fine bodies of timber, good prairie lands, and abundance of pure mountain streams. There are chances there for thousands of emigrants to settle and get rich, one of these days, if the Indians could only be quieted. Pembina Valley, a few miles south of the British line, is one of the most fertile valleys I ever saw in its wild state. I do not think it is excelled by any of the far-famed valleys of the Far West, and I have travelled through most of them. Tongue River runs into the Pembina about five miles from its mouth, and these two valleys, the Tongue and Pembina, together form one of the loveliest districts in all that Northern territory. Fort Thomas is now being constructed at the mouth of Pembina River, and promises to be one of the best garrisons in Northern Dakota. It is under the command of Colonel Wheaton, a very efficient officer. The town of Pembina is just recently laid out, and will, one day, I think, be a mighty good point for many reasons. The Northern Pacific Road will eventually run to it. It is, as yet, mostly occupied by half-breeds and some Americans. It has already two good saw mills in operation, and Colonel Robinson has started a hotel. So you see Pembina is flourishing, and may some day supersede even Duluth.

Reporter. How about the Indian affairs, Mr. Smith?

S. Well, what do you want to know?

R. Most anything you have a mind to tell about the Indian question. Tell us something about the tribes that range north of Devil's Lake.

S. There are about 400 Sioux Indians on the British line, inhabiting the country to the northwest of Devil's Lake, near Turtle Mountain, in Dakota, and over in the British country. These Indians originally are Minnesota Sioux, who fled there after the great Minnesota massacre. They subsist on game, and they buy whiskey from the English traders, and go on the Missouri and trade it for goods and horses. They are assisted in this traffic by the British traders themselves. It is very common for them to cross the line and come over near the Missouri, and trade whiskey. They manage to evade the United States laws by calling themselves British traders. They get the furs, horses, etc., from our Indians for most nothing, and that keeps our Indians constantly poor. There is an enormous traffic carried on in this way, and our government is being defrauded to an immense extent every year.

R. Has the government no secret agents or other officers to watch out for these smugglers?

S. No. This country being so remote, the government appears to be ignorant of the frauds, or, at least, does nothing to prevent them. The furs that are robbed from our Indians amount to as much or more than the whole annuity we pay them; and which is all spent on whiskey. The Indians up there are in a frightfully demoralized condition owing to this, and I don't see how any improvement is practical until the liquor traffic is put a stop to. You remember, a few years ago, a number of men being murdered on a mackinaw, on the Missouri, and several thousand dollars in gold dust taken from them? Well, sir, I found a trader up at Pembina Mountain, this summer, who traded whiskey and goods for that same gold dust from these Indians. If the judiciary of Dakota would only take the trouble, I am confident they could easily trace up that money for the heirs of those murdered miners.

R. How about the operation of the War Department since it took hold of Indian affairs.

S. You are aware, perhaps, that the Indian Bureau has been considered a very corrupt institution, and when General Grant came to handle it, he sought to renovate it, and stop hungry office-seekers and needy politicians from plundering the funds that belonged to the Indians. He knew that the only way to prevent it, in a measure, was to turn it over to the army officers, believing there would be just as much sympathy and justice got from them as from civilians, and that it would be the saving of immense sums of money for salaries that would otherwise be paid, and the giving of employment to officers who had little else to do in time of peace.

R. Which do the Indians like best for agents, civilians or army officers?

S. Well, I guess the farewell speech of old Smutty Bear, one of the Yankton Chiefs, expresses their sentiments on that question about as near as I could get at it. It was his address to Colonel B——, when he was about to be superseded by another hungry hog at the corn. Says old Smutty Bear: "We-chas-to-to-pe (meaning agent) you are going away to see us no more, and I have one thing to say to you. Do you see those black spots on yonder hill? Those spots are the graves of our people. When you get to your Eastern home, if you have one—and if you have not you have money enough to buy one—I want you to remember that you are using the money that caused the death of our people. If they had the money that belongs to them, that you expect to live on, they would not have starved in the cold winters, and you know that this is true." Old Smutty Bear was a pretty sensible Sioux, and he knew when he was cheated, and who was cheating him, about as well as a white man.

As for the army, and its management of the Indians, I have visited nearly all the Western military posts, and I find that, during the year, they issue nearly as much rations to the Indians as they receive from the regular appropriations. Under these army officers the Indians have been better cared for, better fed, and better satisfied, than under any previous administration, because they have been honestly dealt with.

R. Do half-breeds receive money and annuities from the government?

S. I suppose some of them do, and some do not. I am told by a reliable gentleman of my acquaintance that he went to the Indian Office at Washington, last winter, to examine the records of moneys supposed to be paid to the half-breed Sioux, which belonged to them according to treaty, and he could not find a scrap of evidence or a voucher to account for four years' payment, which runs to nearly [illegible]. This was previous to General Parker's appointment. The examination was made last winter.

R. Where does the money go, then?

S. Well, I could give you a few samples if I had a mind to. I am personally acquainted with nine Indian Agents who have managed to accumulate large fortunes in a very few years on a salary of $1,500 a year. You may think is strange, but it's a fact, that these men, by the help of poor Lo, can buy their way through to Congress, and to the possession of immense tracts of country. That's where the money goes, and that's what really causes all the trouble among the hostile tribes. I think with General Sherman, whom we all regard as one of the most practical minded and experienced men on frontier matters, that these visits of the Chiefs to their Great Father, and these "talks" in Washington and New York, all end in nothing. They should be met, as he suggests, on Indian grounds, and there have all their controversies settled. Sheridan's energetic disposition of Indian matters has gained him hosts of friends throughout the entire Western country.

Here our pioneer broke off somewhat abruptly, with a promise to renew the chat, if agreeable, at another time.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A Serious Runaway.

Mr. Simon Quinlan, residing at No. 955½ Wabash avenue, was returning from Hyde Park in his carriage on Saturday evening, and on approaching Kenwood station, a passing train frightened the horse and he ran away. Mr. Quinlan was thrown out of the vehicle and run over, hurting his leg severely. Mrs. Quinlan jumped out just in time to save her life, as a few moments after the carriage was in a condition to be placed in a wheelbarrow. She sustained severe injuries about the face and head. In the meantime, the horse escaped, and has not since been heard from by the owner.

Excursion to California.

An excursion party of rather stupendous proportions will leave this city to-day for California. The party consists of one hundred ticket agents of the different railway lines of the United States, and their wives and daughters. The party will go as far as Omaha by the Northwestern, Burlington and Quincy, and Rock Island and Pacific railroads, each road being allowed the privilege of carrying a third of the number. At Omaha the excursionists will take a special train of Pullman palace coaches, consisting of six sleepers and three dining and commissary cars. Stops will be made along the line at all interesting points. One day will be spent at Great Salt Lake City, and about five in San Francisco and Sacramento. The excursionists will return to Chicago about the 28th inst., at which time a convention of ticket agents will be held in this city.

A Desperate Lover.

Last evening Charles Overocker took a walk with a young lady down Michigan avenue. While in Lake Park, H. L. Morrissy came up, and the female left Overocker and joined him. The forsaken one became angry thereat, and, as is alleged, drew a revolver, and, according to the statement of the girl, snapped it at Morrissy. The latter objected to this conduct, and called Officer Hannon. Overocker did not desire to be locked up, so he ran away, and the policeman pursued him some distance before he caught him. This morning he will have a hearing upon the charge of assault with intent to kill.

Sudden Death.

At noon, yesterday, Henry Ewell, an Englishman, 30 years of age, dropped dead on the corner of Desplaines and Taylor streets. The body was taken to his late residence, No. 462 South Halsted street, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest. The evidence before the jury was that he had been suffering for a long time from heart disease, and this the jury stated in their verdict to be the cause of death. Deceased had been an inmate of the lunatic asylum at Jefferson, in this county, and, with two other men, named James Cullerton and John O'Neil, escaped from there on Saturday. Neither of the others has been apprehended.

Burglaries.

A youth of 12 years, giving the name of Thos. Farrel, was apprehended by Officer Lynch, on Saturday night, in the act of breaking into a saloon, on the corner of Seventeenth and State streets. The lad had been in the place early in the evening, and so adjusted a window that it could be easily hoisted from the outside, although fastened on the inside. While raising it Lynch grabbed him. He will have a hearing at the Armory this morning.

—The barn of J. H. T. Oliver, in the rear of No. 160 South Clinton street, was broken into on Saturday night and a valuable horse stolen.

—Wyman and Wharton's wagon shop, No. 26 West Lake street, was entered early yesterday morning by thieves, who decamped with [illegible] of tools belonging to R. [illegible] and [illegible].

—A burglar who [illegible] visited the [illegible] store No. 40 Randolph [illegible] on Saturday evening [illegible] himself with eight boxes of cigars.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] belligerents. [illegible] Lyle, with a squad of men, subsequently made them a call, and bagged all the inmates, nine in number, to the Armory. Walls, the proprietor, was arrested on Saturday night, for disorderly conduct on the street, and in addition to the fine which will be imposed to that offence, he will have to pay for the privilege of keeping a disorderly house.

Suicide.

A German, named George Engelhart, committed suicide at his home, near the School House, in Andersonville, one and a half miles north of Graceland Cemetery, at 6 o'clock last evening. For some time past he had been despondent, and while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, attached one end of a rope to a rafter in the garret, and the other end to his neck, and hung himself. Life had been extinct but a short time when he was discovered by a servant. He was 45 years of age and unmarried. The Coroner was notified.

Garroted and Robbed.

About 11 o'clock, on Sunday night, a man named Norton, residing at No. 141 South Wells street, was held up by two men, on the corner of Madison and Market streets, and robbed of $2. He was under the influence of liquor at the time, and, when policeman Shanley came up, was unable to give any description of the foot-pads, so that their capture is impossible.

—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night, Henry A. Coster, while walking out on West Polk street, on his way to his residence, No. 341 West Harrison street, was assaulted by two men, who knocked him down and took his watch, $4 in currency, and a suit of new clothes which he had just purchased. He reported his loss at the Madison street station, but the garroters have not yet been arrested.

Announcements.

—The opening meeting of the North Side Sabbath School Teachers' Institute will be held at 7:45 this evening, at the Illinois Street Church, between LaSalle and Wells streets. Miss Sarah J. Timmanus, late of the State Normal School, of Minnesota, will conduct the Institute. All sabbath school teachers, and others interested in Sunday School work, are earnestly invited to attend.

Death of Miss Martha M. Dickinson.

We learn by our Eastern exchanges of the death of Miss Martha M. Dickinson, formerly of Lake Forest, Ill., but whose recent residence has been with her father, Rev. Baxter Dickinson, D. D., in Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Dickinson was a lady of fine accomplishments, of peculiar social attractiveness, greatly admired and beloved by her many pupils and friends in this section of the country. She was, for a number of years, principal of a young ladies' seminary, at Lake Forest, and filled the position with unusual success, winning the strong personal attachment of her scholars, and exercising over them an elevating and strongly felt influence. The news of her death will bring a sense of personal bereavement to many hearts.

Fire Last Evening.

The alarm from Box No. 247, at twenty minutes after 11 o'clock last night, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in the one and a half story frame building No. 219 West Carroll street, owned by T. E. Cook and occupied by Mr. Blaine. Damage to house, $300; insurance [illegible]. Loss on furniture, $100; not insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE WABASH AVENUE DISASTER.

Recovery of Three Bodies from the Ruins—Two of them Identified—A Strange Presentiment.

The workmen engaged removing the debris from the ruins of the Drake-Farwell Block, found the remains of three bodies, on Saturday. One was that of Henry Dornheimer, one of Messrs. Farwell's employes. The remains consisted of the skull, a portion of the left arm and hand, and a shapeless trunk, which was kept together only by the clothing in which it was enveloped. Further search discovered the roasted flesh of one leg, about three feet from the remainder of the body. The position of the head was toward the north, the trunk being extended southward. Deceased lay on his back, upon a heavy iron column. Where his legs should have been was a ponderous wooden beam, which served to crush off his nether limbs. No skin or hair was upon the skull, and the rest of the remains were roasted and charred out of all semblance of the remains of a human being. Of the clothing of the body scarcely a shred was distinguishable, and seemed a part of the roasted flesh. A number of persons entered the ruins to identify the remains. It was finally done by Mr. W. Hess, a fellow-clerk and room-mate of Dornheimer.

There was next found a shapeless mass of flesh, which Dr. T. C. Parker pronounced to be the remains of a man and a boy. A photograph was found in the pocket of the man, and on the back of the card was printed, "White's Photographic Rooms, New York."

The remains of the boy are believed to be those of Hugh James Campbell, son of Mrs. Agnes Campbell, living in the rear of No. 120 Wells street, near Madison. The grief of the mother at the sight was affecting in the extreme.

An inquest will be held on the remains to-day, at the Armory. Another missing person is Anson A. Lovejoy, who resided on State street, near Polk. He has not been seen since the fire. Further investigation will be made to-day, and it is expected that more bodies will be discovered. There are nine persons, in all, missing.

THE LATE MR. MITCHELL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In connection with the late disastrous fire, and no longer leaving room for doubt that several lives were sacrificed in the heroic endeavor to save some portion of the stock in the once magnificent Farwell-Drake Block, allow me to make a brief reference to one of the victims undoubtedly lost, whose name appears in your issue of to-day—that of J. M. Mitchell, agent for the Lafayette (Ind.) *Dispatch*. Though the undersigned was well acquainted with the deceased, not only in his social but business relations, and might aptly offer a word to the memory of one who had so fair a future before him: yet, summoned so suddenly and in so horrible a manner from a loving wife and child, at a time, too, when he was hourly expected to join the latter in a distant State, it were idle now to offer words that might only awaken a sad remembrance among his immediate relatives and many friends.

Nevertheless, a few facts relating to any of the unfortunate victims will be read with interest, and surely divested of a morbid curiosity by the sympathizing citizens of Chicago, and the many thousand readers of THE TRIBUNE, for this case, in particular, was attended with one of those strange presentiments of a sudden death which sometimes cling to the most buoyant soul. It is only a few weeks since that Mr. Mitchell was offered a position on the staff of General B. J. Sweet, of the United States Pension Agency at Chicago, resigning his place after two weeks' labor, to accept a more lucrative offer by the publisher of the Lafayette *Dispatch*.

Following his acceptance of the latter position, he remarked to me in the last interview, and but a short time previous to his sad fate: "Do you know that for several months past I have had such a strange presentiment of some impending evil, or a sudden death," at the same moment producing a package, upon which was written these words: "This contains $[illegible]. Should I drop dead suddenly in the street, I hope my body will fall into the hands of some brother Mason, or some honest stranger, if not a friend, who will have my remains forwarded to my wife." It was the last time I saw my friend. But enough of such sad memories. Respectfully,

RICH'D H. LEE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11, 1870.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The White Stocking Base Ball Club Again in Danger—The Late Cincinnati Game—The Aldermen at the Bat.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS AGAIN IN DANGER.

The Chicago White Stocking Club, after barely escaping one line of breakers, is now seriously threatened with destruction by another. When the club was organized, it contained as fine base ball players as any nine in the country. The initiatory games of the season promised exceedingly well, and, with thorough management, it was apparent that they would stand No. 1 at the end of the season. Before many weeks of practice had passed, however, it became apparent to the friends of the organization that serious mismanagement was fast sapping the foundation for future success. Several of the managers looked upon the club as a mere gambling institution, and founded their action accordingly. The men, under this system of mismanagement, failed to acquire any club pride, or confidence in one another, and, by being allowed to carouse at the most critical moments when abstinence was a prerequisite to success, were made the victims of a series of failures that made the club a byword in base ball circles. When the White Stockings were at their lowest ebb, scarcely superior to one of our amateur nines, Norman T. Gassette was called to the presidency, and, by unremitting exertion, and rare administrative ability, in a few short weeks, placed the club on its old footing, and inaugurated a series of victories almost unprecedented in base ball annals. Certain members of the old *regime*, jealous of the success attained under the present management, are now endeavoring to regain the ascendancy, and, by a series of petty annoyances, have induced Mr. Gassette to contemplate resignation, which, it is said, will be tendered at the meeting to-morrow evening. The White Stocking boys are highly incensed at this action, and threaten disbandment if the change takes place. They have no confidence in the old management, and have taken a strong dislike to certain members thereof. We hope, for the credit of the city, in so far as it is involved in the profession nine, that Mr. Gassette will be induced to recall his decision, and continue to hold his post. The majority of the stockholders are heartily in sympathy with the present management, and will support it in every honorable movement. Chicago to-day has a club of which it is justly proud. Under Mr. Gassette's *regime* the disorganizing elements have been weeded out and replaced by capable and willing hands, and, if he continues at the helm, the White Stockings will be equal to any emergency which they may be called upon to meet.

THE WHITE-RED STOCKING GAME.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 10.

As is usual in such cases, it is now in order to lay the blame of the Red Stocking defeat on Wednesday last, at the door of the umpire. This man, calling himself Milligan, is charged with having been brought here by the Chicago gamblers; that his real name is Halbach, and that he left town without paying his bill at the Gibson House. It is altogether probable that he was a rascal and an adventurer—a great many base ball people are—but the men who know so much, have not been able yet to show how Milligan defeated our boys by his umpiring. He may have swindled them out of one or two tallies, but the fact remains that they were beaten, and they would have been beaten even if some of the men who devote their time exclusively to writing up the delicate shade of the pastime had been permitted to do the umpiring. It's a poor come off, that howl about Mr. Halbach—Milligan. Of course the Chicago people, and Chicago papers particularly, went into ecstasies over the victory achieved by their hired representatives over the vainglorious Red Stockings.

THE ALDERMANIC GAME.

The charity game of base ball, between nine Republican and an equal number of Democratic city dads, will occur at Dexter Park, on to-morrow afternoon. Game will be called at 3 o'clock sharp.

Leather Belting.

To W. H. Whitmarsh, No. 199 Lake street, belongs the credit of establishing this branch of industry in Chicago, during the fall of 1860. Since that time some of the largest manufactories in this city and the Northwest have been supplied by this establishment, and the work pronounced superior to Eastern goods. At this time, he has a mammoth belt in process of construction, 127 feet long, 24 inches wide, double thickness, which will require in its manufacture the use of 63 steer hides. This huge belt is for the large mill of John R. Hale, Muscatine, Iowa. Also, another for the well-known firm of Heath & Milligan, of this city, over 160 feet long, 18 inches wide, double thickness, requiring the use of [illegible] steer hides. Mr. Whitmarsh uses pure oak-tanned leather in his work. No chemical or other inferior leather used; therefore, all belting made at the factory is of the very best character. To all in want of a reliable belt, we say, patronize this establishment.

Smith's American Organs.

We are always happy to record the legitimate success that belongs to mechanical skill, to honest, persevering effort, followed and aided, as it should be, by liberal advertising. No more [illegible]

[illegible] orders. They have forty carvers, and are hopeful they will [illegible] their prosperity.—*New York Tribune, August 24.*

THE LAW COURTS.

Circuit Court.

THE SCHOOL LAND RENTS.

Samuel Gregsten v. The City of Chicago. This is another proceeding to restrain the city from collecting rent under the terms imposed by the recent appraisal of school lands. Complainant is the lessee of Lot 14, Block 142, School Section Addition, in Section 16, 39, 14 east.

—John A. Tyrrell v. the city. Proceeding as above, by the lessee of Lot 13 of the same block.

—Thomas Macklin v. the city. Proceeding as above, by the tenant of the south half of Lot 5 and all of Lot 6 in the same block.

—George Boomer v. the city. Proceeding as above, by the lessee of Lot 26, same block.

ATTACHMENT.

James H. Bowen et als. v. James Sharkey, of New York. Assumpsit, with attachment to garnishees Higgins, Scott & Quigg and Jacob S Schureman. The indebtedness is sworn at $2,880 and interest, and will be sued out as against a non-resident.

REAL ESTATE—EJECTMENT.

Augustus Bauer v. Gustav Gottmanshausen. Ejectment for the south seven feet of the north half of Lot 22 Bronson's Addition to Chicago.

Superior Court.

DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

Elizabeth Boyer, administratrix of Charles C. Boyer, v. Stephen Halligan et als. Decree entered declaring a deed made to the deceased to be a mortgage and foreclosure ordered. The property affected is the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 9, 39, 11.

RESTRAINING TRUST SALE.

Jacob Singer v. Henry S. Jennison et als. Proceeding by injunction to restrain the sale, under a trust deed, of Sub Lot 14, and part of Sub Lot 13 (to Rawson street), and Sub Lots 32, 33, 34 and 35 of Lot 1, Block 18, Sheffield's Addition. The claim is that the loan of money which the trust deed was given to secure has been fully paid, notwithstanding which defendants have advertised to sell.

LABOR DAMAGES.

Paul Cornell v. Benjamin F. Johnson. Action on the case. Damages laid at $30,000.

RAILROAD COMPANY SUED.

Charles H. Atkins et al. v. Union Pacific Railroad Company. Assumpsit. Demand, $1,000.

How Sewing Silk is Made at Rockville, Connecticut.

The raw silk is imported from China and Japan, in large skeins, each thread of which is composed of fifteen or twenty threads—more or less—of silk wound from the cocoon by the natives of those countries, where labor is cheap. Of the three kinds of raw silk used, Isatlee, with twenty cocoon threads, is the best; Tsyasam is next, and Canton is the poorest. The better kinds are chiefly used. The raw silk is first put into a strong solution of soap and water twelve hours, and then put on reels and wound into bobbins, fifty-eight on a machine, of which there are thirteen in a room. Then the thread from these bobbins is run into other bobbins between two steel knives to [illegible] and make it even. Then two bobbins are wound into one, on a [illegible] machine, so constructed that if one thread breaks the machine stops. By repeating the process thirty threads are sometimes combined in one. The bobbins are then put on a spinning machine and twisted, the spindle revolving 38,000 times a minute. Then they are put on the doubling machine again, and three threads combined in one, and then brought back to the twisting machine and twisted the opposite way. The bobbins are then placed in a trough, so that the lower side is in water, and wound thence on to a wooden cylinder about a foot thick, and from this on to a similar cylinder called a *stretcher*, which revolves one-sixth faster than the other, increases the length of the thread one-sixth, and makes it smooth and even. It is then run into bobbins again, reeled into hanks 250 yards long, transferred to the dye house, and boiled in soap and water, which takes out the gum and reduces the weight one-fourth. Then it is washed clean, put in a bath of nitrate of iron, washed again, put in a bath of *cutch* to give it body, then dyed with logwood and soap, washed and softened with a light soap bath, dried, and twisted in hanks with a wooden lever, which is called "swinging." For colors, a hundred or more different processes are required. These hanks are then wound into bobbins, then into spools, weighed, labelled, put up, a dozen spools in a box, and 144 boxes in a shipping case, ready for the market. All the processes are performed by skilled hands, with the greatest care and precision. It takes about a month from the time the raw silk goes into the mill before it is finished ready for sale.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

A Bridge at Tom's River, N. J., Gives Way—Thirty Persons Precipitated into the Water—Eight Dead Bodies Recovered—Several Persons Still Missing.

From the New York World, Sept. 9.

The quiet village of Tom's River, which is on the railroad below Long Branch, was startled, as it never was before, yesterday morning, by an accident that resulted in the drowning of, at least, eight persons. Tom's River is a village of about 2,500 inhabitants, situated upon the banks of the river of that name, about six miles from its mouth. It has become of late quite a summer resort, and a large hotel has been built there. It is also much frequented by the people of the neighborhood for picnicking purposes. The depot of the Southern New Jersey Railroad is on the opposite side of the river, and is connected with the village by two bridges—one a wagon bridge, and the other a foot bridge—on the trestles, about fifteen feet apart. This structure was attached to the depot side of the river by wood or iron pins. It is about sixty feet long, and the water beneath it is at least ten feet deep. The bridge has been built about one year, and its safety has never apparently been doubted. Yesterday morning, at 6:30 o'clock, some five hundred men, women and children, connected with the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, of Long Branch, started on the cars for a picnic and clam-bake at Tom's River. On their arrival at the depot they began to saunter leisurely across the bridge in groups.

When but few had actually got over, and some sixty were upon the treacherous support, the pins on the depot side suddenly gave way, and the whole affair, with its living freight, swung over toward the village. The loosened end sank beneath the water, while the other remained fast. If both ends had given way the slaughter would have been frightful, for—(the inhabitants of the place say for the first time in their knowledge)—there were no boats near. The inclined plane which the floor of the bridge made lay at such an angle that about half the endangered people were enabled to clamber up on the village side. They scrambled up on their hands and knees—an indescribably confused and terrified mass of humanity—some looking out for themselves, without much regard for others; some pushing down toward the water to rescue the less helpless.

Meanwhile, thirty persons were struggling in the water, clutching at each other and at the fragments of the bridge. Some were even under the bridge. Those of the multitude who were on the depot side could only stand there in painful helplessness; those on the other side managed to save all but eight persons, as far as known, though it was suspected that some were missing from the party who came from Eatonville a town a mile and a half from Long Branch. This surmise arose from the fact that in the confusion of the return homeward, some one noticed Eatonville people weeping, and heard one say, "Oh, if we but knew where they were."

Only eight dead bodies were recovered, however, and these were all from Long Branch. When it was observed that some of the unfortunates were under the beams of the bridge, the people on the village side cut it away with such tools as could be procured, and let it drop in the water. Descending upon it then, they pulled out, with oyster dredges, both living and dead lying beneath it.

As is usual in such cases, there were striking instances of heroism. Peter Howland, a carpenter, had already saved his nephew, a boy of 11, named Worthly, when he saw Miss E. Styles, struggling in the water. At once, blind to all other sights, heedless of the almost certain death from desperate clutching hands that awaited him if he plunged amid that mass of frantic humanity, he dashed into the water. The sight of her there, gasping for breath, was unendurable; for she was his heart's delight—she wore his ring upon her hand—he had been but yesterday looking at her wedding garments, in which she was so soon to stand up proudly by his side. "They were beautiful in their lives, and in death not divided;" for he had seized and was bearing her safely to the shore, when Mrs. Sidney Throckmorton, in her despairing agony, seized him by the arm, and so hampered him that all three sank together, although he was an excellent swimmer. Their bodies were subsequently recovered.

Probably not more than a quarter of those who fell into the water were men; the rest were women, boys and girls. Many of those who were rescued had to be rubbed and treated in the ways usually adopted in cases of drowning before they recovered their breath. One girl of 14, who was raked up from the bottom of the river, was considered quite dead, but careful treatment finally resuscitated her. Fortunately there were two physicians in the party, and others in the village hastened to the scene of the disaster. Indeed, it may be said the whole village was there, each lending a helping hand. The sufferers were mostly carried to the hotels until able to go to the cars. Then at 1:30 the sad party returned with their dead.

The following are the names of the victims: Mrs Sidney Throckmorton, aged about 45; her husband is a farmer; Peter Howland, carpenter, aged 22; Mary E. Styles, aged 19; Maria Martin, aged 15; James Martin; Alfarata Martin; Helen Lane, aged 11; Ella Maile, aged 12.

—Napoleon has been shaved. He had his imperial taken off by the French people.

—Two New Orleans land speculators recently went to look at new purchases, not yet improved. Under the guidance of a negro, they discovered—not land—but a broad sheet of water, under which, they were assured by their guide-book, lay the unreal estate for which they sought. Naught broke the stillness occasioned by the disappointment save the splash of a melancholy frog, which lazily slid off a stump into the surrounding water, until the younger man slowly drawled out, "Well, Jim, if these are the $200 lots, how deep's a fellow got to dive 'fore he comes to the $100 ones?"

—Napoleon III. has an extraordinary memory for names, figures, faces, and miscellaneous facts. A German professor, who was called to Paris in connection with the publication of the "Vie de Cæsar," relates that it was Napoleon's invariable habit, on having communicated to him a name or a number, or any brief fact which he wished to remember, to write it down in a note-book kept exclusively for that purpose, and which always lay upon his desk. After writing down the memorandum, he would tear the leaf out of the book, read it over once attentively, and then tear the leaf up. And he told the professor that, after impressing a fact on his mind by this process, he never forgot it. The key to this extraordinary facility of memory, doubtless, lies in the fact that, during his long years of imprisonment, in early life, he did not dare to carry important memoranda about him. He was obliged to rely on his memory; but that he did not at first trust it altogether is seen by the fact that, through the force of habit, he is still obliged to make sure of a fact by writing it down, and so fixing it in his mind, instead of trusting entirely to the sense of hearing to act upon his memory.

—Mayor Fox, of Philadelphia, is a wag in his way, but he is famous for keeping his word. Being strongly importuned to appoint a certain man who was obnoxious to his Honor, he promised to do so. The applicant, meeting a friend, was asked if the Mayor kept his word. "Oh, yes," was the reply. "Well, where is your uniform?" "Why, he appointed me in the morning and discharged me at night."

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending September 10.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

No change has been announced in the rates of freight from Chicago, cars, $40.00 ₩ car to Buffalo, $60.00 to New York, and 80c ₩ 100 lbs to Pittsburgh, being the nominal tariff. From Buffalo, a despatch states, most of the stock received during the past few days, has been forwarded east in first hands, shippers anticipating a further advance in freights, which are now quoted at 80c. From St. Louis to Chicago, $15.00 ₩ car.

THE MARKET.

Although, as compared with last week, the receipts exhibit a falling off of nearly 3,000 head, the supply has been considerably above the average weekly receipts, aggregating 11,329 head, against 8,196 for the corresponding week last year, and 9,212 for the corresponding week in 1868. Including the State cattle held over from last week, we have had a supply of something over 15,000 head. Notwithstanding the large supply, however, and the inferior quality of a considerable proportion of the offerings, last week's prices have not only been firmly sustained for all descriptions, but the better grades have commanded a substantial advance. Early in the week some very good beeves were yarded, and a few sales were reported at $8.00@8.25, but since Tuesday nothing has sold at over $7.75, and but two or three droves at over $7.25. Probably four-fifths of the offerings changed hands at prices ranging downward from $5.50. Over 9,000 head went into the hands of shippers chiefly for the markets of New York, Albany, and Pittsburgh, at $3.00@5.75 for common to medium steers of from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs average, and at $6.00@6.25 for fair to choice steers averaging from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs. Stockers continue in active request at $2.50@3.00 for common to good smooth thrifty steers averaging from 700 to 1,000 lbs. Texas cattle are still arriving in large numbers, and, although prices have recovered some from the lowest point touched last week, they are still from ¼ to ½c below those current a fortnight ago. The best corn-fed went at $3.00@3.25, while thin rough through droves were a drug at $2.00@2.25. The bulk of the Texans, however, were sold at a range of $2.00@2.25 for common to good lots, averaging from 800 to 1,100 lbs. In reviewing the Texas cattle trade at Schuyler for the season, the Omaha *Republican* of a recent date says:

"The trade at Schuyler is nearly closed up for this season. It has been a remarkable trade. Commenced this season, it included nearly 38,000 head of cattle. These have all been sold but about 850 head. Prices have been remunerative to drovers and satisfactory to buyers and shippers. It has been a good thing for the railroad, a good thing for the Platte Valley, a good thing for Schuyler, a good thing for the whole State. The magnitude of the trade, considering the short period since its inauguration, has surprised everybody. It promises well for the future. The united testimony of Texas dealers this year has been in favor of the grass and pasture in this State, over those of any and all of the adjoining States. These grasses, they say, seem to be richer, and the cattle thrive on them wonderfully. Cattle sent from Schuyler have taken precedence on account of their admirable condition, one to this fact, as we are assured. In this connection we may mention that Messrs. Creighton & Loveland are the purchasers of about 8,000 head of Texas beeves. They have commenced shipping to Chicago, and will continue until the whole are shipped."

The market closed quiet and steady, at the prices given below:

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible]

HOGS.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the week, and for the corresponding period last year:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.

LUMBER—The market for lumber to-day was active, and a very firm feeling prevailed, yet no change of importance was made in prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

THE FLEET.—The largest fleet of vessels of the season arrived on Friday night and Saturday.

A JAM.—It only took nine tugs to extricate the bark Northwest from a jam at Adams street bridge, on Friday night.

TUG SALE.—The tug G. P. Morey, of Buffalo, has been purchased by Captain Robert Murray and Captain Thos. Martin, for the sum of $9,700. She will be employed in towing in Oswego harbor.

COMMENCED.—The tug G. W. Tifft arrived off Port Washington yesterday, from Chicago, with a dredge and scows. Work on the new harbor of refuge at that point will be commenced immediately.—*Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, Sept. 10.*

NEW DOCK.—The new dock at Oconto is rapidly approaching completion. The pile-driving is nearly finished.

DETROIT ITEMS.—The *Free Press* of Saturday contains the following:

The United States steamer Michigan arrived up yesterday at 6:20 p. m., and came to anchor off the foot of Griswold street.

Yesterday morning, a tug-boat that had been built near the corner of Lafayette street and St. Aubin avenue, took up its route for the river, being moved after the manner of a house. The boat is about the size of the Urania, painted black, and has her engine in and everything ready to get up steam as soon as she is launched.

The company now at work on the wreck of the propeller Wabash has been greatly delayed by unfavorable weather; however, the wreck has been raised several feet, and a few days of calm weather would suffice to bring it into port. The tug Rescue has for the past ten days been at work on the propeller Ontonagon, and we may expect ere long to hear news from that quarter.

The Lincoln Monument at New York—Preparations for the Erection of the Statue in Union Square.

From the New York Evening Post.

Preparations are making on the southwest corner of Union square for the erection of the Lincoln monument. A foundation of granite to the depth of five feet has been laid, and cement has been placed upon it. On this will be reared the sub-base of the pedestal, which will consist of a single stone nine feet five inches square; upon this will be laid the base, also of granite, five feet eight inches square. On this will stand the pedestal, five feet square at the bottom, and tapering gradually to three feet square at the top. On the upper part of this are to be thirty-six stars, indicating the number of States in the Union during Mr. Lincoln's administration. The aggregate height of the sub base, base and pedestal blocks, will be 13 feet. Adding 10 feet for the height of the statue, the entire altitude of the monument will be 23 feet. The statue is of bronze, and was designed by Mr. Browne, who was sculptor of the equestrian statue of Washington on the southeast corner of Union square.

It was cast in Philadelphia, and has been, for some weeks, in a yard on the North River, near the foot of Fourteenth street. The monument was ordered by the Union League Club. No inscription is to be upon it. The figure of Mr. Lincoln is in modern costume, cloaked and bareheaded.

The pedestal will be ready in a few days. Its construction is in charge of J. T. Smith. The statue will be unveiled about the 1st of October, with appropriate ceremonies.

—A foreign correspondent says: "There was a little anecdote of His Holiness in the Roman correspondence of to-day's *Nazione*. Last Tuesday, Pius IX. paid an impromptu visit to the barracks of the corps of the gen-d'armes in the Plaza de Popolo. On leaving he asked the officer nearest him, 'How many years of service have you to fulfil to obtain your discharge in full?' 'Twenty-five years, Holy Father,' was the reply. 'And I,' said the Pope, 'am already in my fifty-fifth year of service, and trust soon to obtain my discharge in full.'"

—On a tombstone at Florence is this inscription: "Here lies Salvino Armato d'Armati, of Florence, the inventor of spectacles. May God pardon his sins. The year 1343."

—General Walter Whittaker, who went into the army as Colonel of the Sixth Kentucky Union volunteers, was made Brigadier for bravery at Shiloh, and brevetted Major General for services during the war, has been sent to a Kentucky asylum, a lunatic.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron,—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventive against fever and ague. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

Walled in With Paper!—Why Are [illegible]

Vertical Railways have removed a great objection to large hotels. [illegible]

Important to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's [illegible]

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for Soothing Children.—[illegible]

Cutaneous diseases cured by using Glenn's Sulphur Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, [illegible]

DIED.

CAMPBELL—The funeral of Hugh James Campbell, at 120 South Wells-st., [illegible]

RABBITT—In the city, Saturday, September 10, [illegible] only child of Wm. D. and Elizabeth H. Rabbitt, aged 11 years.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD—CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK OF

EDWIN BOOTH.

Monday and Tuesday, September 12 and 13, Shakespeare's master-piece of

HAMLET.

Hamlet.......EDWIN BOOTH

Wednesday and Thursday—Richelieu. Friday—The Stranger, and Katharine and Petruchio. Saturday—Richard III. Saturday Matinee—Othello.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN.......Proprietor and Manager.

[illegible] ALICE VERNON. [illegible] GYPSEY FARMER; Or, A Long Lane that has no Turning. [illegible] THE HOME WRECK. [illegible] Miss Lily O'Connor.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

Monday, Sept. 12, entire change of programme. Second and last week of the successful local burlesque, The Streets of Chicago. First week this season of PISCATORIAL PASTIMES. [illegible] I REALLY SHALL EXPIRE. THE GREAT QUINTETTE IN NEW BALLADS. PATHETIC QUARTETTE by Manning, Coes, Hart and Hughes. Everything novel, sparkling, and refined. Come early and get a seat.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

GREAT CATALOGUE SALE

OF

Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Prints, Alpacas, Poplins, All-Wool Plaids, Flannels, Cassimeres, Cloakings, Linseys,

CLOTHING,

Jeans, Twills, Hosiery, Gloves, Threads, Suspenders, Notions, &c., and 1,000 White Plaid Horse Blankets.

Special attention is called to a very large and fine line of GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

On TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 9½ a. m.

Goods and Catalogues ready for inspection MONDAY.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,

Would call the attention of the TRADE to their sale, by catalogue,

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 9½ a. m., of

1,200 CASES

Men's, Boys', and Youths' BOOTS,

Women's, Misses' and Children's Serge and Leather Bals., Polish, and Cong.,

Of the best styles and make.

OVERSHOES.

SAMPLES will in all cases be SOLD and DUPLICATED freely. No merchant can visit this sale without being convinced that BARGAINS can be had.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AUCTION OF

CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS,

At 128 Dearborn-st., September 14, 15, 16, and 17, at 7 o'clock p. m.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, Sept. 12, at 2½ o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, Randolph-st.

3 Lots in Robertson's Subdivision, at Woodlawn, fronting on Hyde Park-av.; 2 Lots in Egandale; 4 Lots in Block 44, Section 19, Town 39.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

DAMAGED GOODS

FROM THE

Ruins on Wabash-av.,

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 12, at 4 o'clock, at Our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, Sept. 12, at 2½ p. m.,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

[illegible]

3,000 White, Blue, and Gray Blankets,

2,000 Yards White, Red, Gray, and Blue Flannels,

3,000 Yards Assorted Jeans,

100 Pcs Beavers, Cloths, and Cassimeres,

300 Red Comforters,

300 Dozen Undershirts and Drawers,

250 Dozen Linen Towels,

10 Cases Hosiery,

10 Cases Balmoral Skirts,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 9½ a. m., by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, and Balmorals,

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, AND GAUNTLETS,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 9½ a. m., by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

3,000 DOZEN

GERMANTOWN KNIT GOODS,

Scarfs, Hoods, Nubias, Sontags,

Jackets, Vests, Shawls, Men's, Women's, and Children's Hose, Shirts, Drawers, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, Sept. 15, at 9½ a. m.,

By WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

22 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—ONE NICE FRONT [illegible]

66 MONROE-ST., NEAR STATE—A FEW GE[illegible]

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE [illegible]

207 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD, WITH FRET[illegible]

335 NORTH CLARK-ST.—ONE FRONT SUITE [illegible]

548 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF LARGE, UN[illegible]

605 MICHIGAN-AV.—THREE SINGLE GEN[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

$3,000 [illegible]

$25,000 [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Peace Movement in Europe Rapidly Gaining Ground.

Italy, Austria, and Russia Ask for an Armistice.

The Prussians in Force Encamped Twenty-five Miles from Paris.

The Prussians Repulsed at Toul and Montmedy.

A Heavy Skirmish Between French Cavalry and the Prussian Advance Guard.

The Blockade of the Baltic Ports Pronounced Ineffectual.

Rome to be Immediately Occupied by Italian National Troops.

The Question of Annexation to be Submitted to the People.

FRANCE.

PARIS ISOLATED AND QUIET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The *World's* Paris special correspondent telegraphs:

The city is beginning to be isolated. We have had no mail to-day from London, and no despatches have come through by telegraph, except for the newspapers. The government exercises a supervisional office in the Place de la Bourse, from which alone despatches are allowed to be sent. It is conducted fairly, but is positive.

The aspect of the city is perfectly tranquil, though not at all gay. No fears of mob violence are entertained, notwithstanding rumors to that effect which seem to be spread abroad in England and Belgium. I repeat that I have never seen public order more perfect than since the proclamation of the Republic.

ROCHEFORT.

Henri Rochefort, who was much feared, is in office, and manifests the most conservative temper. He is of great use in controlling the extreme radicals.

FEELING WITH REGARD TO AN ARMISTICE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The *World's* Paris correspondent telegraphs:

"The legations of Austria, and Russia are at work in the interests of peace, and, it is believed, they would have already secured an armistice had not the English government blocked the way by its hesitation and hostile attitude. The English government is believed to have a secret understanding with the King of Prussia, adverse to the wishes of Count Bismark, in order to secure, if possible, the suppression of the republic. I have it on high authority that Bismark desires neither Alsace nor Lorraine, and is anxious to secure peace as early as possible, but King William is bitterly opposed to any negotiations with the republicans, and insists in advancing on Paris to crush the revolution before the fever can extend to Germany."

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Reports of an armistice increase in consistency. The Diplomatic Corps defers its departure from the city.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Paris is cheered this morning by a rumor that Russia is insisting on an armistice; also, that the United States has interposed, and sent three decided dispatches to Berlin. It is said that the Prussian advance has been stopped in consequence.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12—4 P. M.—Italy, Austria and Russia are agreed in principle, and have authorised Russia to ask Prussia for an armistice. A dispatch to that effect was sent by telegraph to Berlin. No answer is yet received.

Lord Lyons, who has heretofore acted as intermediary between France and Prussia, has resigned the task in favor of Olozaga, Spanish Minister.

[Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.]

PARIS, Sept. 12.—*Gaulois* reports that England, in the name of the neutral powers, asks the King of Prussia for a fifteen days' armistice. No reply is received, but there are fair prospects of an assent.

THE SIEGE COMMENCED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A special to the *Evening Telegram*, dated London, the 12th, says: The siege of Paris may now be said to have fairly commenced.

The friendly feeling toward the French Republic is greatly stimulated by America's recognition.

The Prussian forces in detachments form a semi-circle around Paris, at a distance of about twenty-five miles. In this position the army has been halted at the firm request of the Russian Minister, in order that King William and Count Bismark may consider a proposition for an armistice emanating from Russia and Austria.

Paris remains tranquil, and the inhabitants are firm in the belief that the city can be defended. The roads leading to the city are all blocked, and no more provisions are going in. What the city now contains must prove sufficient for the emergency.

DEMANDS FOR COMPENSATION.

The announcement of the declaration of the French Republic has wrought a very great change in public sentiment here in regard to the demands for compensation. The movement in France toward free institutions obtains the sympathy of the powerful Republican party in Prussia, whose influence will be used to modify the claims hitherto asserted for satisfaction and indemnity. The proposition comprising assurances of the destruction of all fortification, on the frontier line, with a guarantee against their being rebuilt; the destruction of the fortifications of Paris, and war expenses, would, without any cession of territory, be accepted by this party as quite sufficient to satisfy the German honor and provide for the maintenance of the future peace of Europe.

AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT'S NOTES.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A correspondent writes from Paris, on the 10th inst.: "Paris is quiet. There is great activity in preparations for defence. The National Guards occupy the ramparts, and the forts are fully manned. The arming of the populace is going on rapidly, and all are being drilled. A thousand Franco-Tireurs have been sent to join the 5,000 regulars now obstructing the Prussian advance. All the bridges around Paris are blown up.

"It is asserted that MacMahon wished to retreat to Paris, but was prevented by Palikao's order. He will justify himself to the public when recovered from his wounds.

"Several of the Garde Mobile belonging to wealthy families, have disappeared. These deserters have been denounced before a military tribunal. General Trochu has called on them to return to their posts, or take the consequences.

"It is estimated that two hundred thousand of the Gardes Mobile are in Paris. The state of the streets is fearful. The Tuileries gardens are occupied by artillery.

"Four Generals, one Colonel, and five commandants have been sent to a German fortress for refusing to sign the capitulation at Sedan.

"Among the new appointments are two young men employed on the journals at three hundred francs, at 200 francs per month, who have been named Prefects.

"Political meetings are announced for next week, to bring forward candidates for the new Assembly.

"Girardin goes to the provinces to stimulate resistance."

HONORS TO MINISTER WASHBURNE.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Mr. Washburne to-day, while on his way to the Central Telegraph office to send a despatch, was recognized in front of the building. Cheers arose, the crowd increased, and the Minister received a most enthusiastic ovation. Mr. Washburne was much moved. This evening the employes of the telegraph company and many others assembled in front of the American Legation, and made another demonstration in honor of the Government of the United States and its representative.

THE YOUNG REPUBLIC.

La France says: "While the republic is everywhere welcomed, the delay in the meeting of the Constituent Assembly causes dissatisfaction."

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Orders have been issued by the government at Paris for fortifications at Havre, Marseilles, Dunkirk, and other ports. The quotas of men of the large French war steamers are to be filled to the utmost, and the vessels held ready to weigh anchors at a moment's notice.

TELEGRAPHIC MUDDLE.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Telegrams from the seat of war in the papers here, to-day, are a perfect chaos of wild and contradictory statements. Reports forwarded to New York have been in the main correct. The Telegraphic Bureau in Paris have begun to refuse to receive private telegrams for transmission.

GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi is expected at Paris.

DEFENCE OF PARIS.

A Paris correspondent of the *Times* says a stubborn defence of Paris is certain, if the city is besieged. The idea that the Prussians will walk in without difficulty, is entirely a mistaken one.

SWISS CONGRATULATIONS.

M. Kern, the Envoy of the Republic of Switzerland, has tendered to the Foreign Office the official recognition of the French Republic by his government. The Swiss note is earnestly congratulatory of the peaceful birth of the new republic without the throes of revolution. It declares that Switzerland indulges in the cordial hope that France may be consolidated forever under democratic institutions. May its prosperity be perpetual under the new regime of liberty.

AMERICAN HELP WANTED.

Le Siecle contains an article which advocates the intervention of America in the struggle between France and Prussia. *Le Siecle* declares that it is time that America should cease surrounding her diplomacy with a Chinese wall. There has been no opportunity more favorable for America to honorably assert her claim to the right of a seat in European Congress.

NO BOMBARDMENT.

The *Siecle* says that King William, in replying to the address of the diplomatic agents concerning the anticipated bombardment of Paris, said: "I trust it will be unnecessary to resort to extreme measures. After the arrival of my armies before the walls of Paris, I expect to reduce the city by surrounding it and destroying all means of escape."

MASSACRES.

[illegible]

[illegible] he shall ask to be [illegible]

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The [illegible] Montmedy, together [illegible] the enemy's advance, [illegible] the Bourse, and [illegible] tive account.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—[illegible] that the departure of [illegible] French Government for [illegible] postponed. The [illegible] diplomatic body have [illegible] their departure.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 12.—[illegible] two corsairs had passed [illegible] Gibraltar, has ordered [illegible] be made here to repel [illegible]

Twenty thousand [illegible] Paris.

The Municipal Council [illegible] clared that the municipal [illegible] ticipate in the national [illegible]

The supreme tribunal [illegible] Tours, where they are [illegible]

It is reported that [illegible] tered for the messenger [illegible] municating with the [illegible] man who undertook the [illegible] the Prussians.

Among the rumors [illegible] terranean passage has [illegible] ing from the heart of the [illegible] the fortifications.

The statement of the [illegible] mands an armistice is [illegible]

[Special Despatch to the [illegible]]

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Paris [illegible] The peasant material for [illegible] plucky. There is no [illegible] Perfect order prevails. [illegible] armed men. General Trochu [illegible] can hold out. Part of the [illegible] be near the walls [illegible] rest will follow [illegible] are speculating as to [illegible] fall. The walls are a [illegible] outer boulevard, and the [illegible] from the walls, so that [illegible] take a position three miles [illegible] yards. This [illegible] Meantime negotiations [illegible] on.

THE SEA [illegible]

PRUSSIAN ATTACK [illegible]

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The [illegible] public the following [illegible] The Prussians attacked [illegible] o'clock in the morning, [illegible] evening. They were [illegible] pulsed, and many of the [illegible] More than 10,000 Prussians [illegible] combat.

At Montmedy, on Thursday [illegible] dly repulsed the Prussians.

THE PRUSSIANS [illegible]

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The [illegible] de Meaux. They have [illegible] twenty-three miles from [illegible] ing Vossy-le-Grand.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The [illegible] of twenty-five miles from [illegible] request of Bismark, [illegible] Austrian proposition [illegible] The Prussians were at [illegible]

[Special Despatch to the [illegible]]

HEAVY SKIRMISH AT [illegible]

PARIS, Sept. 12—10 a. m. [illegible] morning, a heavy skirmish [illegible] the Eighth squadron of [illegible] garrisoned Chateau Thierry [illegible] vance guard, which was [illegible]

STRASBOURG [illegible]

More Prussians are [illegible] bourg.

VALUABLE [illegible]

The Prussians found [illegible] detailed statement of the [illegible] bering a million of men, [illegible] horses.

KING WILLIAM'S HEADQUARTERS [illegible]

A special correspondent [illegible] *Tribune* at Rheims, 6th [illegible] Headquarters were established [illegible] and are to remain till the [illegible] troops time to concentrate [illegible] be spared from Metz."

THE GERMAN [illegible]

Seven North German corps [illegible] ian and the Wurtemberg [illegible] unhindered. According to [illegible] cavalry divisions, also the [illegible] pected to reach Paris on the [illegible] the regiments now coming [illegible] the reserves also join [illegible] German army will certainly [illegible] exceed 400,000. The inhab[illegible] proach the Emperor, but [illegible] They are all anxious for [illegible] favor of the Comte de Paris.

THE SURRENDER [illegible]

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The [illegible] capitulation of Sedan [illegible] cers taken was 120,000. [illegible] has been reduced since the [illegible] ways, and all the dead in the [illegible] city have been buried.

THE CAPTURE OF [illegible]

The following despatch [illegible] Queen is received, dated [illegible] night:

"The citadel of Laon [illegible] render, just as the Prussians [illegible] enter. Three hundred and [illegible] cluding two hundred Mobiles [illegible] shockingly mutilated. [illegible] was wounded. There [illegible]

KING WILLIAM REFUSES [illegible]

OSTEND, Sept. 12.—The [illegible] the Prussian headquarters [illegible] propositions made through [illegible] King William declares that [illegible] proposition except in the [illegible] Imperial Government of France.

THE PRUSSIAN [illegible]

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The [illegible] cial correspondent, at Berlin [illegible] of Mecklenburg, with the [illegible] sion of the Ninth Corps, [illegible] wig-Holstein, and two divisions [illegible] landwehr, being the army [illegible] in the Palatinate, is on the [illegible] and elsewhere, all the line [illegible] talions are gone. The garrison [illegible] vice is performed by the land[illegible] ing here, and at Torgau, [illegible] Landwehr officers, absolved [illegible] gatoos years ago, are notified [illegible] ready for eventual service. [illegible] that he will have such a [illegible] France as most crush [illegible] prevent everywhere the [illegible] forces.

BISMARK'S PEACE [illegible]

But for the national clamor [illegible] raine, it is certain Bismark [illegible] Metz and Strasbourg held [illegible]

METZ.

It is reported that Bazaine [illegible] capitulation when informed [illegible] MacMahon's army were prisoners [illegible] Emperor advised the surrender [illegible] clared in a towering passion [illegible] spect Napoleon's wishes and [illegible] French officer advising surrender.

THIERS LEAVES ON A [illegible]

PARIS, Sept. 12.—It is official [illegible] Thiers will leave this evening [illegible] and St. Petersburg on a secret [illegible]

SIEGE OF STRASBOURG [illegible]

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The [illegible] special correspondent, writing [illegible] 9th, says the Strasbourg besiegers [illegible] stantly reinforced. Their [illegible] 70,000. Sorties by the defenders [illegible] futile. The batteries are rapidly [illegible] the heaviest guns placed in [illegible] lels.

GUERILLA PARTY [illegible]

The French sharpshooters [illegible] chief on the upper Rhine. The [illegible] Basle and Frieburg has been [illegible] Sahlingen passenger trains [illegible] passengers wounded.

FUGITIVES.

Eight hundred Germans, [illegible] pelled from France, reached [illegible] 9th. They are workingmen, [illegible] to leave all their property [illegible] disgracefully treated while [illegible] France. Men, women, and [illegible] food and sleep, were transported [illegible] cars, drenched and insulted, [illegible] dead.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—M. de [illegible] bishop of Gnesen and Posen, [illegible] denying that the war on the [illegible] any way anti-Catholic.

The Germania, exploring [illegible] North Pole has returned.

Generals Douay and Le Brun [illegible] peror at Wilhelmshohe. The [illegible] have surrounded the Emperor [illegible] helmshohe with exquisite delicacy [illegible] vision for the dignity and feeling [illegible] Advices from Cassel say that [illegible] nificent treatment of Napoleon [illegible] he is regarded as a prisoner; [illegible] honored guest of Prussia.

PRAGUE, Sept. 12.—A Berlin [illegible] *Politique* of this city says: A [illegible] created by a despatch of the [illegible] ment to its envoy at the Prussian [illegible] ing the hope that there will [illegible] of the war in view of the fact [illegible] dethronement of Napoleon, [illegible] plished. No sooner had the [illegible] cated the despatch to von Thile [illegible] than it was sent to King [illegible] courier.

ITALY.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Signor [illegible] in Paris. He brings assurance [illegible] Government has determined to [illegible] lutionary movements in Italy [illegible] official occupation of the Roman [illegible] out the slightest intention of [illegible] To preserve the Catholic [illegible] catastrophe, several members [illegible] of Cardinals have given in [illegible] necessity of this step. The [illegible] holds all the roads north and [illegible] Roman territory. The Italian [illegible] Civita Vecchia. No conflict is [illegible] Zouaves, General Kanzler, [illegible] having given his opinion [illegible] does not justify any attempt [illegible] Prussian Government has [illegible] Government that it has no intention [illegible] in any way with the question of [illegible] occupation of the city, a [illegible] taken throughout the Papal [illegible] question of the annexation of [illegible] to Italy.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Advices [illegible] the effect that the Italian troops [illegible] territory to-day. Italy's [illegible] strips the Pope of his temporal [illegible] authority of the Italian [illegible] mains undisturbed by the [illegible] ernment announces a wish [illegible] power in guaranteeing the [illegible] Pontiff.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Advices [illegible] this morning, dated Orbetello, [illegible] the population of the province [illegible] organized an insurrection [illegible] formidable character. [illegible] ve the King of Italy [illegible] on all sides. The [illegible] armed, and are formed into [illegible] the purpose of [illegible]